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TALKS ON PACIFIC DEFENCE ALLIANCE REVIVED

SCAP opinion seen as decisive for new policy

AMERICAN INTENTION

Washington, June 10.

Talk of developing a Pacific defence treaty among the non-Communist allies of World War Two has been revived by diplomatic officials here in their search for a workable way to make a peace settlement with Japan.

Two ships sail for Swatow

Following the reported reopening of the port of Swatow, two British vessels have left Hong Kong for that North Eastern port in Kwangtung during the past 48 hours.

After the departure of the ss. Lady Warner on Sunday, the ss. Empire Park left yesterday noon for Swatow with a full load of cargo.

Meanwhile, the British vessel Hanyang, which left here for the North Eastern Kwangtung port on June 9, was to have arrived here yesterday.

The departure of the Empire Park was delayed for a few days, as it was reported that the port was closed to shipping following the discovery of floating mines in the harbour.

Another vessel which may join the British vessels plying between Swatow and Hong Kong is the Panamanian motor vessel Valve.

It was earlier reported that the Valve might sail for Shanghai after she had to cancel her voyage to Swatow due to the reported mining of the harbour.

The Jeep Hee was the last British vessel to call on Pukien port following the shelling of the Cheung Hing off Amoy by a Nationalist warship last week.

The Jebushan Shipping Company here, agent for the Jeep Hee, decided to put the vessel on runs between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

She is to sail for Shanghai on June 14.

SMUTS SUFFERS RELAPSE

Pretoria, June 11. The family of Jan Christian Smuts prepared today to recall the relatives following his sudden relapse on Saturday. They left the ailing statesman's bedside when he seemed to be recovering.

A specialist from Johannesburg was in attendance throughout the night following what the doctors said was an attack of pulmonary embolism aggravated by lung congestion. The congestion was relieved after a time and the doctors said his pulse returned to normal. However, his condition was described as serious and complicated by a cough.—United Press.

The Weather

At 0800 GMT (2 p.m. HKT) the strength of low pressure permits from the S. coast of Japan, through the Luzon Strait, to the Luzon Strait, to the S. of Hong Kong, and thence to Central Indo-China.

Today's Forecast: Moderate or fresh Easterly winds. Cloudy with intermittent rain or drizzle. Becoming warmer.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 78.0 deg. Fahr. Minimum 71.3 deg. Fahr. Rainfall 0.0 in. Total since Jan. 1—125.2 mm. 529.12 in. as against an average of 712.0 mm. 28.0 in.

Reliability: 10 am. 4 p.m. 10 p.m. 101.1, 100.5, 99.8, 99.5, 99.2, 98.9, 98.6, 98.3, 98.0, 97.7, 97.4, 97.1, 96.8, 96.5, 96.2, 95.9, 95.6, 95.3, 95.0, 94.7, 94.4, 94.1, 93.8, 93.5, 93.2, 92.9, 92.6, 92.3, 92.0, 91.7, 91.4, 91.1, 90.8, 90.5, 90.2, 89.9, 89.6, 89.3, 89.0, 88.7, 88.4, 88.1, 87.8, 87.5, 87.2, 86.9, 86.6, 86.3, 86.0, 85.7, 85.4, 85.1, 84.8, 84.5, 84.2, 83.9, 83.6, 83.3, 83.0, 82.7, 82.4, 82.1, 81.8, 81.5, 81.2, 80.9, 80.6, 80.3, 80.0, 79.7, 79.4, 79.1, 78.8, 78.5, 78.2, 77.9, 77.6, 77.3, 77.0, 76.7, 76.4, 76.1, 75.8, 75.5, 75.2, 74.9, 74.6, 74.3, 74.0, 73.7, 73.4, 73.1, 72.8, 72.5, 72.2, 71.9, 71.6, 71.3, 71.0, 70.7, 70.4, 70.1, 69.8, 69.5, 69.2, 68.9, 68.6, 68.3, 68.0, 67.7, 67.4, 67.1, 66.8, 66.5, 66.2, 65.9, 65.6, 65.3, 65.0, 64.7, 64.4, 64.1, 63.8, 63.5, 63.2, 62.9, 62.6, 62.3, 62.0, 61.7, 61.4, 61.1, 60.8, 60.5, 60.2, 59.9, 59.6, 59.3, 59.0, 58.7, 58.4, 58.1, 57.8, 57.5, 57.2, 56.9, 56.6, 56.3, 56.0, 55.7, 55.4, 55.1, 54.8, 54.5, 54.2, 53.9, 53.6, 53.3, 53.0, 52.7, 52.4, 52.1, 51.8, 51.5, 51.2, 50.9, 50.6, 50.3, 50.0, 49.7, 49.4, 49.1, 48.8, 48.5, 48.2, 47.9, 47.6, 47.3, 47.0, 46.7, 46.4, 46.1, 45.8, 45.5, 45.2, 44.9, 44.6, 44.3, 44.0, 43.7, 43.4, 43.1, 42.8, 42.5, 42.2, 41.9, 41.6, 41.3, 41.0, 40.7, 40.4, 40.1, 39.8, 39.5, 39.2, 38.9, 38.6, 38.3, 38.0, 37.7, 37.4, 37.1, 36.8, 36.5, 36.2, 35.9, 35.6, 35.3, 35.0, 34.7, 34.4, 34.1, 33.8, 33.5, 33.2, 32.9, 32.6, 32.3, 32.0, 31.7, 31.4, 31.1, 30.8, 30.5, 30.2, 29.9, 29.6, 29.3, 29.0, 28.7, 28.4, 28.1, 27.8, 27.5, 27.2, 26.9, 26.6, 26.3, 26.0, 25.7, 25.4, 25.1, 24.8, 24.5, 24.2, 23.9, 23.6, 23.3, 23.0, 22.7, 22.4, 22.1, 21.8, 21.5, 21.2, 20.9, 20.6, 20.3, 20.0, 19.7, 19.4, 19.1, 18.8, 18.5, 18.2, 17.9, 17.6, 17.3, 17.0, 16.7, 16.4, 16.1, 15.8, 15.5, 15.2, 14.9, 14.6, 14.3, 14.0, 13.7, 13.4, 13.1, 12.8, 12.5, 12.2, 11.9, 11.6, 11.3, 11.0, 10.7, 10.4, 10.1, 9.8, 9.5, 9.2, 8.9, 8.6, 8.3, 8.0, 7.7, 7.4, 7.1, 6.8, 6.5, 6.2, 5.9, 5.6, 5.3, 5.0, 4.7, 4.4, 4.1, 3.8, 3.5, 3.2, 2.9, 2.6, 2.3, 2.0, 1.7, 1.4, 1.1, 0.8, 0.5, 0.2, 0.0.

Such a device might be used, it was said today, if the American government decides that a regular peace treaty is not a good idea at this time and that a peace settlement must be arranged by other means.

It could also be employed to supplement the peace treaty and reassure Western Pacific countries about America's intention to help protect them against both communism and Japanese militarism.

State Department officials, reportedly including the Republican advisor Mr. John Foster Dulles, have looked into the idea and it seems likely to come up for discussion when Mr. Dulles meets General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo in about 10 days.

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson, and General Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will leave on Sunday on a tour of Pacific defence installations which will also take them to Tokyo for treaty talks with General MacArthur.

Their trip was announced first, in fact, and there has been some speculation that Mr. Dulles' decision to go about the same time was prompted by the desire of the State Department High Command to share in the development of any policy idea which General MacArthur, Mr. Johnson and General Bradley might evolve.

At the moment, the situation is badly tangled, General MacArthur probably comes nearer holding the key to it than any of the other participants in the Tokyo talks because of his practical and experience in the field of Far Eastern policy.

Decisive effect

The views of the Supreme Commander for the Allied occupation, therefore, will have a great, perhaps decisive effect on what Mr. Johnson, General Bradley and Mr. Dulles advocate in the way of U.S. government action when they get back to Washington.

Persons here who are familiar with General MacArthur's views all agree that he believes the occupation must soon be brought to an end and that it becomes unpopular in Japan and therefore useless, even harmful, to United States interests. He has generally favoured a peace treaty as the way to end the occupation.

One of the questions on which responsible officials here say they are confused, however, is this: Does General MacArthur believe that once a peace settlement has been made, the United States should still retain bases in Japan as a front line position in the cold war with Russia? Best informed officials say they are not certain exactly what General MacArthur means on this point. That unquestionably is one question which both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Dulles will want him to answer.

The State and Defence Department have differed over when the occupation should be ended (the State Department says as soon as possible.) But they have agreed on the principle that even though a peace treaty could be written very quickly, American troops would have to remain in Japan for a long time as defence forces against Russia.

Parallel policy

The State Department is already applying a parallel policy in Germany. The London meeting of Western Foreign Ministers last month was followed by an effort to begin shifting Western troops in Germany from an occupation to a de-facto status.

It is in another parallel between the German and Japanese situations that talk of a Pacific defence pact, roughly similar to the North Atlantic alliance of America and Western Europe, comes up. The assumption of American officials is that in Japan as in Germany, it will be impossible to make a peace treaty with Russia. Now also there is the problem of Communist China which Britain recognizes and the United States does not. No one seems to know quite where it should fit into the picture.

At the same time, General MacArthur and the State Department strongly feel that something has to be done to end the occupation. If all the issues involved in avoiding a war cannot be wrapped up in a single document such as the peace treaty then perhaps they can be settled separately. That is the thinking as to an alternative course which might be followed.

One aspect of this, however, is that the whole United States has now been converted to prevent Russia rather than Japanese aggression, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines have all warned the American government that they expect any peace treaty to give them the last possible protection against the revival of Japanese militarism. They are thinking of the long future.

Essentially the same problem arose in Europe when the United States and Britain were trying to get France to go along on giving Germany greater industrial capacity and more power over its own affairs. The French were and are at least as afraid of the Germans as of the Russians.

Solution

What solved their problem and has made possible the high degree of independent action now being accorded the German government was the North Atlantic treaty.

In this pact, France's great power allies, Britain and America, as well as strategically placed smaller nations, pledged themselves to not let any one of them be attacked. That is as good as a guarantee against Germany as against Russia.

So far the United States has cold-shouldered suggestions that it do anything about forming a Pacific alliance. That does not mean, however, that the idea is dead.—Associated Press.

Hiccups can get awfully monotonous

Los Angeles, June 10. Emaciated Jack O'Leary hiccupped once per second today as he has almost continuously since June 13, 1948, and complained that it's "getting awfully monotonous."

Except for three months he spent in the dry air of Phoenix, Arizona, early this year, the 24-year-old former grocery store assistant manager has found little relief from his ailment despite hundreds of suggested remedies from all over the world.

He said, "I tried them all, but they did not help."

Lack of funds forced him to return from Phoenix where he had stopped hiccupping. Newspapers' recent campaign for money to send O'Leary back to Phoenix produced \$100. His weight has dropped from 185 pounds to 80 since he started hiccupping in 1948, after suffering a burst appendix and peritonitis.

"Infection affected his nerves and muscles controlling the diaphragm but doctors fear there will be further complications if they sever certain nerves for relief."

"I hope to be cured some day. It's getting monotonous. O'Leary said, between hiccups. Unable to obtain for more than five minutes the food and chicken he says to keep alive."

O'Leary said he would like to get myself wrapped around a square meal.—United Press.

Warships fitted out for South Korea

Vallejo, California, June 10.

The first warships that Communist-menaced South Korea ever owned are being armed and fitted at Mare Island.

The Vallejo "Times Herald" learned that exclusively today. A representative of the U.S. State Department confirmed it.

They are tiny beginnings—three craft each 173 feet long, each displacing 427 tons. Former U.S. Navy patrol craft, they are being armed for use against smugglers in Far Eastern waters.

Korea is a divided country, one phase of the current cold war. Up to the 38th Parallel, it is a Republic, backed by the United States. North of that Parallel, it is Communist-dominated and backed by Russia.

Commander Robinson told the "Times Herald" that the three craft were purchased by Korea through the Maritime Commission from private West Coast dealers under specifications set by the United Nations. They were purchased from war surplus dealers at Stockton and San Diego, California.

Admiral W. Y. Sohn, Chief of Naval Operations for Korea, and 58 Korean sailors are here to take over. The three vessels have been named Kum Gang San, Sum Gang San and Chi Ri San.

Commander Robinson said Korea expects to get more war vessels through American lend lease but until that time, intends to pay for its acquisitions.—Associated Press.

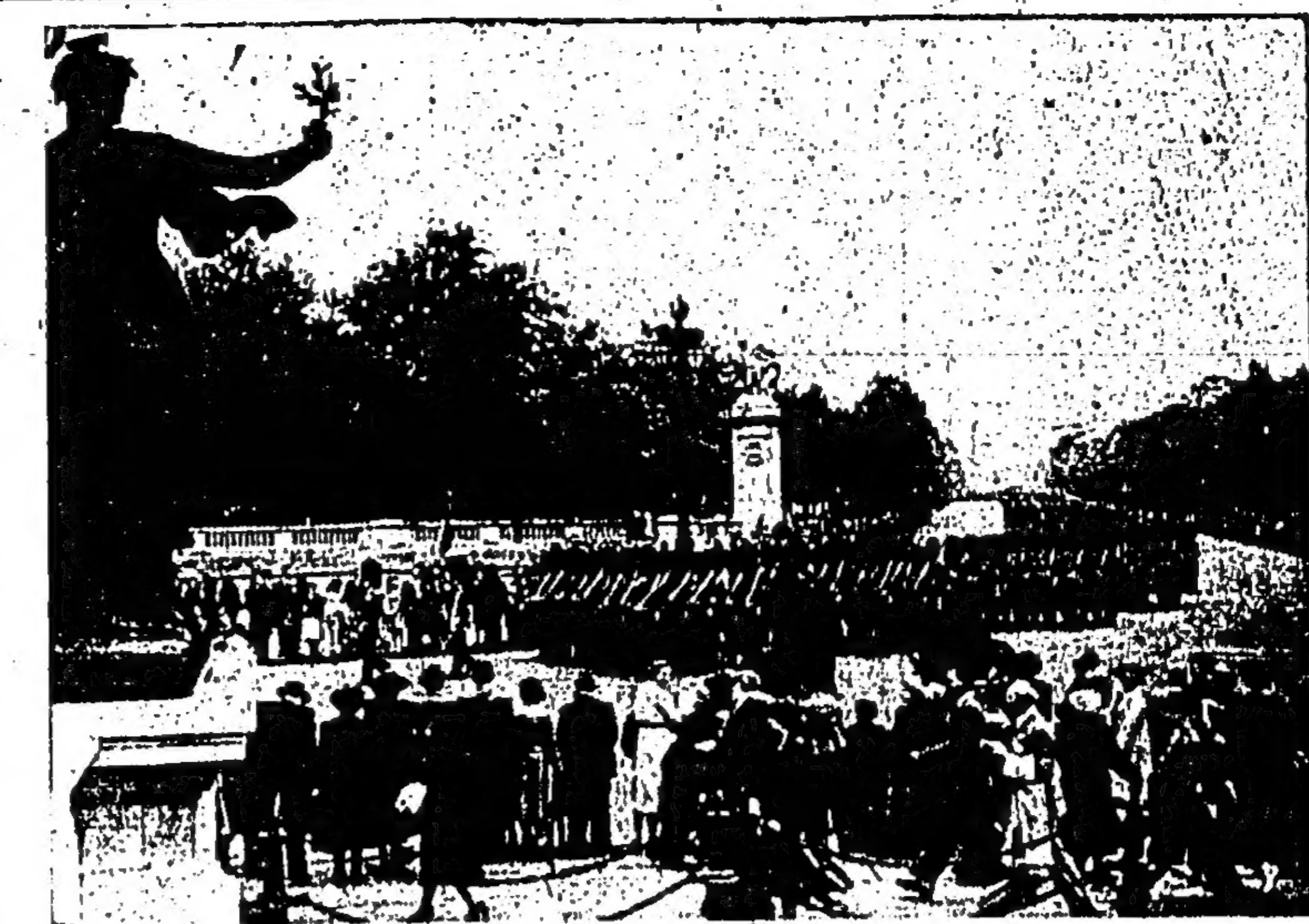
ANTI-TERRORIST DRIVE IN SAIGON

Saigon, June 10.

Taking advantage of the new anti-terrorist regulations enacted yesterday by the Vietnam Government, the police have launched an intensive drive against suspects, 40 of whom were reported to have been arrested in the past 48 hours.

A Vietnamese policeman was shot dead by terrorists in the Chinese quarter here last night.—Reuter.

Trooping rehearsal



The 3rd Battalion Goldstream Guards, preceded by their Colours, are seen as they arrived at Buckingham Palace following a rehearsal of Trooping the Colour. At left foreground is part of the Queen Victoria Memorial. The Trooping the Colour ceremony, marking the King's official birthday, took place on June 8. The Colours of the Goldstream Guards, celebrating their tercentenary, are trooped with the traditional pageantry in a blaze of colour. The Sovereign's escort of household cavalry participated in the ceremony this year for the first time in 12 years.—(A. P. Photo).

Four underground ring leaders in Taiwan executed

Taipei, June 11.

Four ring leaders of a Chinese Communist underground in Taiwan—three men and one woman—died before a military firing squad yesterday afternoon in a short half-hour after the death sentences were handed down by a military tribunal.

On a rain-soaked abandoned race course, with their hands tied behind them, their backs to the muzzles of four rifles of the firing squad, Lieutenant General Wu Shih, until his arrest in late February Deputy Chief of Staff, General Chen Pao-chang and Colonel Nieh Shi, and Miss Chu Kan-tsu died.

The quartet was executed at 4.25 p.m. The sentences were handed down at 4 p.m. The verdict was death by firing squad "to be carried out at once."

The three men were stripped of their uniforms and given cotton garments. The convicted spies were rushed from the military prison in Taipei to an abandoned race course outside the city.

All were given all the Taiwan whiskey they wanted to drink. Official reports said all four consumed large quantities.

The four doomed persons were marched from cars to the execution spot.

Hands tied

Side by side, their hands tied behind them, their backs to their executioners, the quartet had but a few moments to wait before the command "fire" was given.

The four bodies slumped to earth. General Wu Shih cried out in agony, as he twisted and fell.

The executions were carried out in such short time after the sentencing that the public was not aware until it read accounts in Sunday's vernacular Press. Few officials and others were present.

The official report said the three men walked unaided from their cars to the place where they were shot, but the woman needed helping hands.

No time was wasted after the death party arrived at the race course. The four doomed persons were placed in position. There were no guns with blank cartridges. There were four rifles and four targets.

General Wu Shih, aged 54, was a graduate of the Japanese Imperial War College. Early in 1949 he was Pacification Commander of Foochow. After the fall of Shanghai he went to Hong Kong where, according to testimony, he contacted Communist leaders.

Wu Shih at Hong Kong allegedly contacted Ho Shui, former member of the Legislative Yuan, who defected to the Communists. The report held that through Ho Shui, Wu Shih became associated with Liu Tung-ping, described as chief of the Communist political section in Hong Kong.

Wu Shih then went to Canton, China, where he met in August last year. He, too, accused of secretly handling military information.

MILITARY AID PROGRAMME TO VIETNAM STARTS

Washington, June 10.

The National Defence Department announced tonight that eight C-47 transport planes with United States crews will leave San Francisco next week for Saigon, Indo-China, under the military aid programme.

The Department said this will be the first time that United States Air Force crews will be in Indo-China since the war, and shows the determination of the U.S. Government to give military aid to Indo-China as soon as possible. It said the planes will begin moving to Indo-China next week and will probably fly out in twos or threes. It said the planes are consigned to the French Union and Associated States Forces. The latter are those of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The Department also announced that additional shipments of military equipment will leave in the near future for Indo-China. The Department also referred to a communique it gave out yesterday in regard to naval landing craft now being reactivated for Indo-China under the military programme to stress the fact that the Department, under the military aid programme, is giving Naval, Army and Air Force aid to Indo-China.

It said the Department hopes to send substantial military equipment to Indo-China before the rainy season ends in September.

Practical planes

The Department said these planes could be used at once for paratroop operations. It said the planes are thoroughly practical for transport purposes in Indo-China as they can take off and land at small airfields and their maintenance is very easy so that six of the eight planes should be operational at the same time.

Two more trains on fire in UK

London, June 10.

Two more trains caught fire in Britain today, 48 hours after five people died in blazing coaches of a Birmingham to Glasgow express.

Today a special holiday-makers' train from Birmingham was seen to be on fire about a mile and a half from Lowestoft, on the English East coast.

A message was telephoned to the police and railway officials, and the train was stopped at Lowestoft Central Station.

The police found the vestibule between the second and third coaches blazing fiercely, but nobody was hurt, there being no passengers in the first two coaches.

Earlier today, dining car attendants fought a blaze on the roof of a train at Catford, South East London.

The train was travelling from London to the South East coast resort of Ramsgate.

It was stopped at Catford when the roof of the leading coach was seen to be on fire.

The attendants ordered passengers from the coach and had the blaze out within a few minutes.—Reuter.

Govt criticised for handling of Schuman plan

London, June 10.

Liberals and Conservatives today criticised the Labour Government's handling of the Schuman proposal to pool Europe's coal and steel production.

The Liberal Party President, Sir Andrew McKendry, said the Labourites in their reluctance to act "are like a cat desiring fish but not willing to wet its feet in the water."

Sir Andrew was proposing a resolution adopted by the Liberal Party Council which called on the Government to welcome the Schuman plan and examine it sincerely in an effort to find a means by which Britain could participate.

Lord Mancroft, chairman of the Conservative Speakers Association, agreed with the Labourites that Robert Schuman's proposal warranted clarification but charged the Mr. Clement Attlee's government with "ham-handedness" in dealing with the plan.—United Press.

Egyptian cabinet meeting

Alexandria, June 10.

The Egyptian Cabinet at a four-hour meeting today discussed King Farouk's directive to be prepared for any emergency from wherever it comes.

King Farouk, at a banquet last Thursday, attended by the Premier, Nahas Pasha, all Cabinet ministers and the Commander-in-chief of Egypt's armed forces, spoke of rapid changes in the international situation.

He asked his ministers to be ready to face any eventuality. He also urged them to do their duty in making efforts to raise the general standard of living.

Fouad Sedad, Edlin Pasha, Minister of the Interior, told reporters after the meeting: "We discussed the questions which the king raised at the luncheon."

The Minister added that so far the date of June 12, fixed for meeting in Alexandria of the Arab League Council was unaltered.—Reuter.

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A hundred years ago

Tales told in "China Mail" files.

A Hong Kong newspaper goes up for auction on a note of complacency.

FOR SALE—The copy-right of the Friend of China and Hong Kong, "Gazette," along with the Printing Establishment and Office Furniture. If not previously sold by private arrangement, the whole will be put up to auction on the 25th of June, Hong Kong 30th April, 1850.

It is not without regret that we refer to the above advertisement, but the sale of the paper has in a manner become unavoidable. The state of the proprietor's health demands a sea voyage and a lengthened residence in a more genial climate. His return to China, even at a distant period, is uncertain, and although the paper has been promised to continue its publication, it is in the hands of a new proprietor, the personal superintendence of the owner, and an invalid would possibly feel oppressed by a sense of distant responsibilities. Under these circumstances, "The Friend" will soon change hands. Its success under the present management is undoubted, and under a more competent and popular Editor a larger amount of patronage may be expected.

The Pirates of Borneo.

On Alexander Campbell, of Nottingham Hill, writes to "The Times":—I am one of that class of men who, whenever they take up a pen or attempt to address a public meeting, are apt to excite some degree of derision from our want of scholarship or so forth; however, if a few facts, and the experience of 40 years, are worth anything, you are welcome to them. Man and boy, I have been a seaman 41 years, and 27 of them chiefly passed in the Indian Ocean and Eastern Archipelago; so I presume I may be allowed to know something of the state of things in those distant seas. Well, Sir, I can assure you that they swarm with piratical prows or prows, manned with numbers of blood-thirsty savages, all well armed, and every man of them carrying a poisoned knife. They are everlastingly on the look-out for unarmed merchant vessels, or traders of any description, and if they succeed in boarding her, woe to her unfortunate crew! If once they master them, they invariably murder every man, and pillage and scuttle the vessel.

I don't know anything of the Peace People who held their meeting at the London Tavern yesterday, nor do I wish for the acquaintance of Messrs. Gribble, Richards, Gilkes, Thompson, Chamerovov, notwithstanding all their pretty names. One thing, however, is clear to me, and to every naval or merchant captain who has ever served in the Eastern seas, that there was not one word of truth or sense spoken by any of those Peace People at their meeting. I never saw Captain Aston, Sir, but I know what the circumstances to which he alludes, and can bear my testimony in corroboration of all he says, and I know the fight he had with those pirates in April, 1850, was considered by every one competent of forming an opinion on the subject, as a brave and gallant battle, as was ever fought. I think he had only some 15 or 16 men on whom he could depend, and yet he fought his ship successfully and nobly against 1,000 or 1,800. Is such a man to be taunted with want of courage by Mr. "Fogey" Thompson, whom nobody ever heard of, and who only tries to disparage the brave and honest, who calls a cheating talk about Borneo, and doesn't know, forsooth, what every schoolboy could tell him; that the Sultan of Borneo has been, for half-a-century, a tributary to the Dutch?

But, Sir, I promised you some facts, and you shall have them. Well, then, on three different occasions I have had to fight my ship, and on the others have been chased by these Malay pirates off the coast of Borneo. On one occasion I counted 70 of their boats, on another, 50; and in one of the fights I had with them I lost my only son, as did a fellow

of four-and-twenty as ever stopped a deck, besides four of my crew, all of them killed, too, with poisoned spears; this was not five miles from the Serebas river. On another occasion, I was desperately wounded in the groin, and had three men killed besides my own crew, and great part of my running rigging carried away by their shot. I know, too, that between 1820 and 1845, eleven other English vessels were attacked, five of which were taken, and every man on board murdered, and either 18 or 19 Dutch or foreign ships, besides many others which were wrecked on the coast of Borneo, and their crews sold for slaves—by and some good English seamen among them too. Think of that, Sir—sold into hopeless slavery to the most cruel people on the face of God's earth! Well, not five years ago, the Dutch sent out a steam-frigate to protect their trade—things had come to such a pass—when these Borneo pirates came down upon her in the night, attacked her in the straits, and captured her on board but two, who continued to escape, and then blew her up!

After such doings, of the truth of which hundreds can speak, it is enough to make one's blood boil to hear a fellow like Mr. Thompson and Mr. Richards talk about Sir James Brooke's atrocious proceedings, and accuse him of "cold blooded" butchery, cruelty, and cowardice. It is all very well to use foul language when you know you're quite safe, but I know Sir James Brooke well, and I know full well, too, that there wasn't one of the whole yelling crew that met yesterday to slander and assail him who would dare to have uttered one word against him had he been in England. From my own knowledge I assert that there is not a kinder, better, more thoroughly humane, or a braver man alive than Sir James Brooke.

KMT answers British charges

Taipei, June 11. Chinese Naval Headquarters today answered British charges accusing the Nationalists of shelling the British-owned Cheung Hing on June 5, offering what it said was "undeniable proof" that the ship was shelled by Chinese Red shore batteries.

The Cheung Hing was crippled off Amoy as six Chinese passengers were killed and eight wounded in the pre-dawn attack.

The ship's master said he was sailing in "international waters" when a Nationalist gunboat opened fire.

The Nationalists refuted the charges, claiming the ship, coming out of Amoy, was running without lights and heading for the open sea via China. The statement said the gunboat signalled many times to make an inquiry but no attention was paid to it.

The statement: "Therefore, at 4,000 yards, it fired two warning shots. At this moment, Communist shore batteries mistook the steamship as our gunboat, and opened fire at 4,000 yards, scoring a few direct hits and causing a slight fire on board. At this moment a British warship was seen."

The official explanation concluded by quoting reports published in the "China Mail" to the effect that the Cheung Hing was hit on the starboard side, making a gap two feet in diameter and one foot wide.

"This was ample proof that the steamer was not shelled by our gunboat which carried only a small calibre machine gun or board."

The fact the steamer was hit on the starboard side was given a further proof as the gunboat approached from port when making the inquiry—United Press.

Help for needy Chinese sought

The Nationalist Executive Yuan has been instructed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to devise measures for the relief of needy Chinese who fled to Hong Kong from the Communists.

The report said that many Chinese in Hong Kong who fled there from Communist oppression are in dire straits and are in urgent need of relief.

Passengers see KMT naval craft

Four large-sized Nationalist naval craft were seen off the Mian Shun Islands Group by passengers on the ss. Anhui which arrived here from the Straits on Sunday.

No attempt was made by any of the gunboats to molest the British ship, which had more than 700 Chinese bound for Swatow.

The Anhui cruised at normal speed past the nearest gunboat, which was well camouflaged. The only sign of activity aboard the striped craft was a wisp of smoke emanating from one of her funnels.

Some passengers had a "thrill" when a dark shape of another naval craft was seen speeding towards the Anhui from the direction of the Islands Group. But the craft veered and disappeared in the mist enveloping the islands.

More than 100 passengers who embarked on the Anhui at Belawan, landed here after a posse of Hong Kong police boarded the ship to keep guard over the Swatow-bound passengers in case any should attempt to disembark.

Among the passengers who are leaving for Hong Kong are a group of students. Most of them will go to Peking by boat and rail. A number are attending the Yenching University.

One of the students declared that lack of Chinese university standards facilities in the Straits has compelled them to make the trip from Hong Kong.

The trip from the Straits to Hong Kong was by an incident marked somewhat by an incident when two days off Singapore, a Swatow-bound passenger, described as being 35 years old, was seen to have jumped overboard into the China Sea. The Anhui made an hour-search and resumed her journey when no sign of the passenger was seen.

DISHONOURED 'SHAI CHEQUES

The Clearing House of Shanghai's banks last month returned 12,158 dishonoured cheques, which is described as almost 50 per cent less than for April, according to informants here, Reuters reports.

The aggregate sum involved is said to be equivalent to US\$350,000, or 41 Jen Min Piao out of every 10,000.

Shanghai's Chinese Press is said to have described this as one of the lowest rates in recent years. The figure published does not include "rubber" cheques, passing through private banks, which are estimated to double the figure flowing through the Clearing House.

Shanghai's record for dishonoured cheques was set up in June last year, a month after Red General Chen Yi's troops occupied the city, when 118 out of every 10,000 Jen Min Piao were undecipherable.

PERSONALITY PARADE

American Consul-General

Although the American Consul-General in Hong Kong began his professional life as a Civil Engineer, and once actually supervised construction projects in the Near East, and the Russian Caucasus, the conduct of diplomatic and consular affairs in the Foreign Service of the United States is his true metier.

Mr. Karl Lott Rankin, the Consul-General, is a career diplomat. He belongs to the rank of personalities who—because they are outside the sphere of shifting governments and domestic politics—make up the backbone of the State Department in Washington and the Foreign Office in London.

He has already devoted more than 20 years to the American Foreign Service, and has toured a great part of the world because of it. Since 1927, when he was assigned to Prague as Assistant Trade Commissioner, he has spent only a few months among the rolling green hills of Maine, which he calls his home.

His diversified associations, the constant shift of scenery, people, and environment, make him particularly fit for his present post—acknowledged in Washington as perhaps the most difficult American Consular assignment today.

He—more than many others—brings to his task the correct notion of detachment and objectivity which are needed to cope with an unprecedented situation. For the first time in 100 years there is no American diplomatic or consular representation in the whole of China.

Important link

Only from the island of Hong Kong is the link on a continental basis with the Chinese people maintained. To Hong Kong has been transferred the importance and a lot of the tasks which were formerly undertaken by American Consulates in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin and Canton.

The Consulate here has risen in significance as its sister offices in China gradually ceased to operate. Correspondingly the responsibilities of the Consul-General in Hong Kong have advanced. Mr. Rankin has now to cope with many of the problems which formerly beset his colleagues in China. However, his difficulties are aggravated by the political, as opposed to geographic, considerations which clearly divide this colony from China.

Balance, tact, and keen awareness of the imponderable march of events are necessary if this task is to be well done. Mr. Rankin has these qualities. Right now, among other things, he is enlarging the American consular representation here, in both staff and office space, to meet the needs created by the unprecedented situation across the border.

Mr. Rankin was born in 1898 in the town of Manitowish, a Wisconsin town on Lake Michigan. He traces his descent from Scotch forebears, who went to America 200 years earlier.

After graduating from Michigan Academy he went to the California Institute of Technology, and later to the Federal Polytechnic in Zurich. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1922 with the degree of Civil Engineer. His education having been interrupted by service in the United States Navy in World War I.

He was married to Miss Pauline Jordan in 1925, three years after his graduation. Before that he supervised construction projects in the Near East and the Russian Caucasus.

His arrival here—despite the diversity of his career—was his first appointment in British territory. Most of his 22 years of service for the United States Government was spent on diplomatic assignments in Europe.

Among other posts, he has served at Brussels, Prague, Vienna, Belgrade, Athens and Cairo. His last assignment, other than his temporary detail to Canton in 1949, was as Minister in Athens, where he was also chargé d'affaires for more than a year.

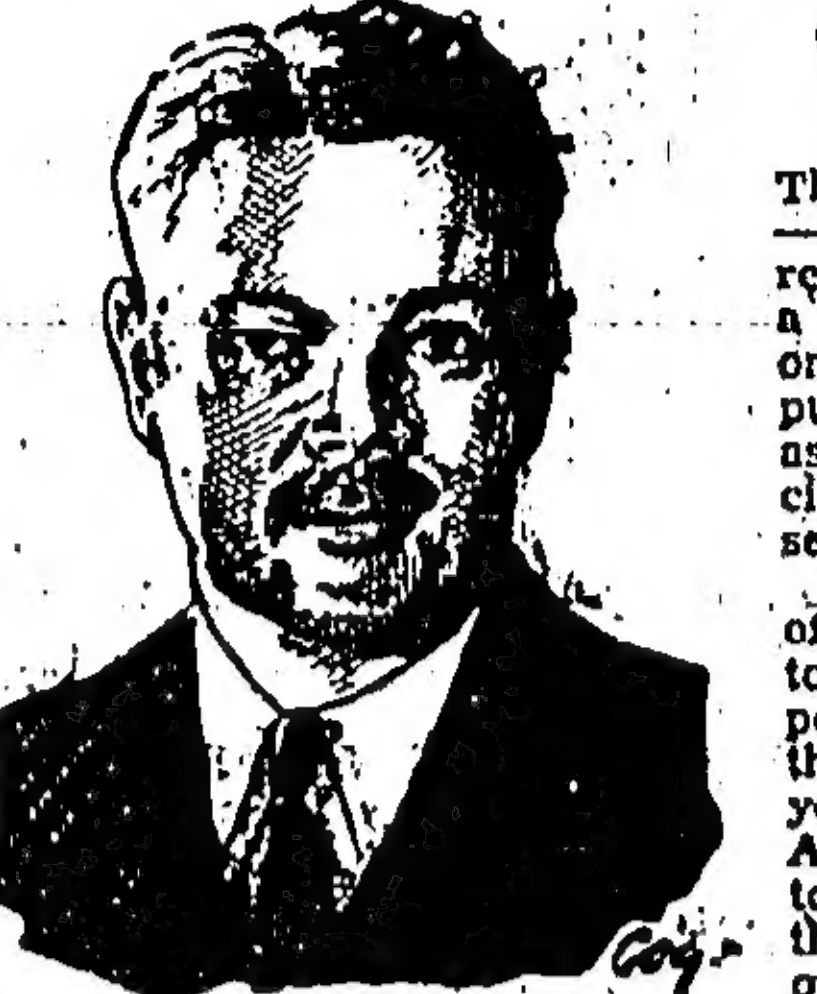
Mr. Rankin was promoted to the rank of Consul-General in 1949, and is the first American official of this rank to be accredited to Hong Kong as Consul-General.

When the war broke out in 1939, Mr. Rankin was stationed in Brussels and was placed in immediate charge of British interests in Belgium. He was under

Interment in PI

On December 8, 1941, Mr. Rankin and Mrs. Rankin were passing through Manila en route to Cebu, with the fall of that city were interned by the Japanese, until exchanged on the second trip of the Gripsholm late in 1943.

From Cairo, they followed the British troops who liberated Greece, arriving in Athens in



Mr. Karl L. Rankin.

November 1944 and remaining through the Communist-led revolution of December.

Mr. Rankin, at 51, has matured in appearance and demeanor into a diplomat of the Old School. Well-proportioned and tall, he has a wealth of grey hair curling at the tips. He looks European more than American; and his accent—although still unmistakably American—betrays his long residence abroad.

In his manners and approach to things, a lot of the traditional "old" and "conservative" of the "typical" American are no longer evident. He is quiet and reserved.

Purge among Reds in Bulgaria seen

Frankfurt, June 10. The official Bulgarian news agency today indicated that three members of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo may have been purged.

While not saying outright that they had been dropped, the Sofia broadcast listed only five top Communists present at the national conference of the Bulgarian Communist Party which opened in Sofia on Thursday.

The Politburo lists 10 members. Two of the missing five names can be accounted for. Former Premier Vasil Kolarov died on January 22. Former deputy Premier Dobri Terpechev was ousted on January 24.

However, the broadcast mentioned here gave no explanation for the apparent absence of Tikh Chernokozhev, Vladimir Popov and Lieutenant General Georgi Damjanov, also members of the Politburo.

Damjanov is President of the National Assembly's Presidium, a position which would correspond to figure head. Chernokozhev is Minister of Agriculture and Popov is Deputy Premier.

"Kicked upstairs"

It was only one week ago on May 27 that Kolarov, National Assembly, resigned. Popov, of his post as Foreign Minister and Damjanov of his post as Deputy Minister. Also on that day Damjanov was "kicked upstairs" to the Presidium with no real power.

The five Politburo members who were listed by the broadcast were Premier and Party Secretary, General Vasil Kolarov, Industry Minister, Anton Yugov, Deputy Premier, Baldo Damjanov, Minister of Transport and Central Committee Secretary, Georgi Chankov, and Finance Minister, Dr. Mincho Nelchev. Also present were two candidate members to the Politburo, Dimitar Yonov and Foreign Trade Minister, Dimitar Yonov.

For the first time since he was dismissed from the Politburo in January, Terpechev was mentioned as one of the speakers. Yugov, frequently mentioned as a possible purge victim, also spoke in self-criticism.

In a speech, Chernokozhev said that Bulgaria has raised its production 25 per cent since 1949. He also said he believed that the 1950 crop of bread and other food will be abandoned soon—United Press.

Several thousand experts will go to various countries which have sought technical aid during the first year of the plan. It is estimated that at least 250,000 would be made available at the conference for use in the first year of the programme's operation.

All the contributions, which are voluntary, will be pooled to pay experts to work in the receiving countries. In return, the materials in the work, and to provide technical assistance.

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Genuine Democrat

The Rankins have no children. They spend a lot of time in society—cocktail parties, dinners and receptions—but are glad to have a quiet evening in their residence on the Peak; which was recently purchased by the United States as a suitable home for the principal American consular representative in Hong Kong.

This is in line with the policy of the Administration in Washington to purchase diplomatic properties in foreign countries, which the British have been doing for years. In Shanghai, although the American Consulate has ceased to function for the time being, the United States Government owns the building which used to house it.

In Prague two years ago the diplomatic body was stirred by Washington's purchase of the largest and finest piece of private property in Czechoslovakia. The Administration, aware of America's position in the world, steadfastly pursues a policy of enhancing that prestige wherever possible in a society where materialistic values are coming to mean more and more.

Approachable in the office because of an inherent sense of American democracy which his travels have enlivened rather than contracted, Mr. Rankin's esteem by his friends and colleagues alike for the openness of his mind, his calmness and understanding.

World aid conference opening

Seventy-seven countries have been invited to a three-day conference which opens here tomorrow to launch an expanded world programme of technical aid planned by the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

The conference will draw up final plans for a financial pool to provide technical help to the under-developed countries.

Invitations were sent to all 59 members of the United Nations and to 18 non-members who belong to at least one specialised agency.

Communist China will not be represented. Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, turned down a Polish request to send a delegate on the ground that Communist China was not a member of the United Nations nor of any agency.

Italy, Ceylon, Finland, Korea, Madagascar, Switzerland, and Monaco none of which is a member of the United Nations—have announced that they will attend. Bulgaria and Saudi Arabia rejected the invitation, but gave no reasons.

United Nations officials believed that at least 250,000 would be made available at the conference for use in the first year of the programme's operation.

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WESTERLING CASE TAKES NEW TURN

Reminders

Today

Union Jack Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
European YMCA, Whist Drive, 8 p.m.
China Underwriters, Ltd., annual general meeting, 4A, Des Voeux Road, Central, 12 noon
HK Singers rehearsal, St. John's Cathedral hall, 5.30 p.m.
HK Family Welfare Society, opening of new centre at Playgrounds Association Welfare Centre, Wanchai.

Coming events

TOMORROW

HK Rotary Club luncheon, talk on "More about money" by Mr. K. Noble 12.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club Whist Drive, with Cash Prizes, 8 p.m. Dinner, 8 p.m.
Cheong Services Club, whist drive, 8 p.m.
Bridge Drive, European YMCA, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

Tue II meeting, 50 Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Women's Section, European YMCA, whist morning, 10 a.m.
Union Jack Club, whist drive, 7.45 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, film "Code of the West", 8.30 p.m.

Waiting for a crack at the Black lightning

By DENIS COMPTON

One of the things I'm looking forward to more than anything else this season is having a crack at those West Indian streaks of black lightning, Higgs Johnson, Prior Jones and Lanco Piorro.

I've a little score to wipe off. I've met them once, —at the Albany Club—and I came off worst.

They were lying in wait for me when I came into the room and before I knew where I was I'd been photographed with the three of them towering over me. "First round to us," roared Lanco Constantine. Now I'm waiting for the second round —on the field.

Seriously, I think the coming of this grand team, and particularly their fast men, is the best thing that has happened for English cricket in years. Not for a long time have we had three speed men of the quality of Johnson, Jones and Prior.

I'm not taking the patronising line of some people —that the West Indians are trial horses to be used to give us a line on our best bats for the tour down under. Believe me, we shall have to put our strongest team in the field at all times if we are to hold them.

Keon on soccer

Most of all, they want to win a Test match in England. They have never had so good a chance as they have this season, and I'm tipping them to at least hold their own in the series.

I've chatted to most of the happy-go-lucky. They're always smiling. I suppose that comes of being used to lots of sunshine. They're keen on all games especially soccer, and Lanco Pierre —more like a student than an athlete with his slim figure and spectacles—told me that there's a sort of "International" League, that there are professional players, and that Trinidad are presently champions. I thought I told you to pitch the ball on to the batting crease, I said.

"Oh, sorry," said Ray. "I thought you meant the crease at this end!" I've always been interested in the Schoolboys' Cricket Association. I'm pleased to learn that in recent years "under-18" international games between England and Wales have been fixed at Cardiff. I'm all for this type of match. They must find some good youngsters, and they help to build up that big-time temperament.

Seems queer
I was disappointed to hear, however, that attempts to arrange similar international for boys under 15 have failed.

It seems that in Ireland, Scotland and Wales there is little interest in cricket among the younger lads, although they begin to sit up and take notice when they get older.

That seemed queer to me. I know I was mad keen on cricket as a child, for that matter —almost as soon as I could walk. But then, that was in England. There is a "lack of enthusiasm" for the game, the trouble may lie with the masters concerned.

The Indonesian Government will not allow the wife and three children of Captain Raymond "Turco" Westerling — former rebel leader — to leave Indonesia, Mr. F.A. Massey, his counsel, said here today.

Indonesia's application for Westerling's extradition came before the Supreme Court here today, but was adjourned until June 21 at Westerling's request.

Westerling, stated to be worried about his family, has asked Mr. Massey to apply through the Dutch Consul in Singapore for permission for them to leave Indonesia.

"I have since been informed officially that Mrs. Westerling and her children will not be allowed to leave the country," Mr. Massey said.

Westerling, a former Dutch army officer, is wanted for leading his "Army of the Heavenly Host" against the Indonesian Republic in West Java last January, when his forces seized the strategic town of Bandung and held it for a few days.

His whereabouts were not disclosed and the Press has not been allowed to see them.

A reliable source said today that there was a possibility Mrs. Westerling will be called as a witness for her husband at the adjourned hearing under the Singapore District Court Judge, Mr. H. E. Kingston.

When Westerling appeared in court today, Mr. Massey asked for an adjournment to enable him to "get some witnesses."

Mr. Massey told Reuter that one of them was "a surprise witness from Holland."

The Pakistan Government announced on June 5 that from July 1 it will place machinery, chemicals and cotton manufactures from Japan on the open general licence.

Japan shall, in fact, if not in name, become a "soft currency" country, Mr. Habibullah said.

Mr. H. M. Habibullah, the visiting Pakistan businessman, suggested on Saturday that the Japanese Government accord reciprocal treatment to Pakistan by allowing imports from Pakistan on the open general licence, according to Japanese Press reports.

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Bren-gun carrier training

Hong Kong University students out on a Bren-gun carrier demonstration at Hill's Corner, New Territories, yesterday.

More than 25 students on holiday carried out a first class demonstration with the tank-tracked carriers after only six weeks' training in the Hong Kong Defence Force.

Two Bren-gun carriers, entirely manned by the students, first gave a demonstration against an imaginary enemy by advancing in "leap frog" order to a ridge, firing their Bren-guns for cover of advancing troops.

Under the observation of their Commander, Colonel L. T. Ride, Section I of the HKDF Carrier platoon went through the complicated manoeuvres without trouble.

Section II of the carrier platoon were assigned to give cover fire to forces advancing on imaginary enemy positions down a valley 1,000 yards away.

One of the three carriers in Section II broke down. However, the other two carried out the assignment successfully.

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Weddings

PILE—RODRIGUES

The wedding of Flight Lieutenant John William Pile, RAF civil engineer, and Miss Maria Teresa de Menezes Rodrigues, took place at Rosary Church yesterday afternoon.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F.G. Pile of Exmouth, Devon, England. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. C.A. Rodrigues and Mrs. M.A. de Menezes Rodrigues.

The Reverend Father A. de Angelis officiated.

The bride was given away by her brother, Lionel de Menezes Rodrigues. Carrying a bouquet of white gladioli and tuberoses, she looked lovely in a gown of Chantilly lace over pearl satin with a nylon yoke trimmed with embroidery of steel beads from shoulder to shoulder.

The bride also wore a fitting bodice, and a very full skirt with a long train. Her finely embroidered tulle veil was held to her head by a coronet of orange blossoms.

Miss June Rodrigues, the bride's sister, and Miss Silmy Albers, were bridesmaids. Miss Rodrigues wore a gown of pale blue, while Miss Albers was in pink tulle and tulle yoke cut on the same lines as the bride's gown.

Both wore headresses of tulle of matching blue and pink velvet flowers.

The flower girl was Miss Anne-Marie Rodrigues, the bride's cousin. She wore a pale blue nylon and tulle gown with a shirred bodice trimmed with little roses. A little basket of asters was carried by her.

Dr. A. M. Rodrigues, another cousin of the bride, performed the duties of best man on her behalf. The bridegroom's best man was Squadron Leader A. F. Peterson.

During the wedding ceremony, the Ave Maria by L. Luzzi was sung by Mr. F. D'Aquino, accompanied on the organ by Professor E. Guadalupe.

A large crowd of guests attended the reception at the Little Flower Club, King's Park, later in the evening.

The newly-weds will spend their honeymoon at the Repulse Bay Hotel, and later at Macau.

The bride's going-away dress is an orange marquisette one with white appliques on full skirt, and white accessories.

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Relief for Kwangsi clique asked

Members of the Kwangsi clique who are now in the Colony, have forwarded a letter to former Kwangsi Governor Huang Hsu-chu, asking that he and four other former high officials of the Kwangsi Provincial Government appropriate \$1,000,000 for the relief of more than 1,000 members of the clique now residing in Hong Kong, according to a vernacular Press report yesterday.

The letter, signed by 20 former high officials and addressed to Mr. Huang, Wei T'ang, former head of the provincial financial department, Lo Fu-kang, civil affairs department head, Li I-chien, land and food department chief, and Wei Yun-sung, opium suppression director, requested that the money be appropriated and distributed to relieve those who are now in need and to assist those whose presence here is not necessary, to return to Kwangsi.

The report further stated that in this connection a high-ranking member of the clique, Li Pin-sai, former Governor of Anhwei, had left for Taiwan to consult General Pai Chung-hsi, himself a leading member of the clique.

Among the topics to be discussed with General Pai was the question of supplies for Kuomintang members now in Kwangsi to carry on guerrilla activities against the Communists, the report said, adding that General Li was expected to return to Hong Kong within three days.

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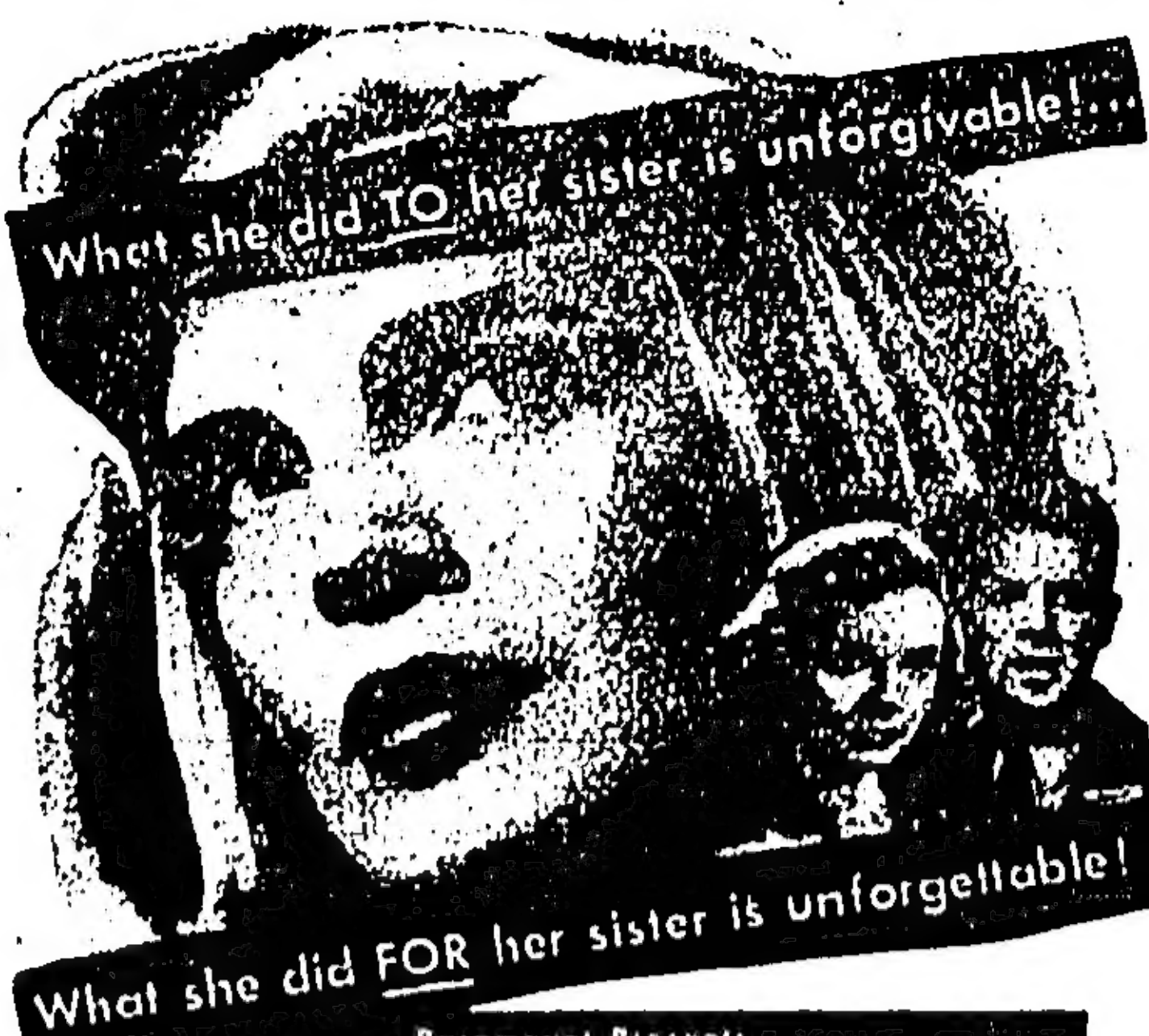
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POLAND COUNTS ON LONG PEACE IN EUROPE

Moscow does not like the B-29

Moscow, June 10.
The Soviet Union believes it has a much better long-range bomber than the American Superfortress.

This has been pointed out several times here recently. On May Day, big Russian four-engine planes were the feature of the air display over Red Square.

Commentators discussed their excellence, many expressing the opinion that they were the best in the world of their type.

The American Superfortress, in fact, does not have many admirers, if any, here. The newspaper "Red Fleet" has considerably to say about them.

"Among the weapons of the present day U. S. armed forces," said the paper, "long-range bombers enjoy particular attention from the American strategists who are hatching delicious plans for world domination."

Discussing the merits of the B-29, the paper said: "The assertions about the special qualities of the long-range bomber force's aircraft are extremely far from the truth, because reality shows that, together with the other types of aircraft, the Superfortress' bomber is not distinguished by any special invulnerability."

"The standard of technical maintenance in the American air force," the paper said in discussing the ground crews, "as well as the training of the personnel, is extremely characterized by the high accident rate."

"Red Fleet" said the facts of numerous accidents and catastrophes to American military aircraft cannot be successfully concealed. The paper then gave a long list of reported U. S. air force crashes.

It quoted the American Press as to places, dates and casualties. The book, "Bombs Away," published in the United States in 1945 has also been used here to discuss American losses in raids over Germany and Japan.

From the book, "Red Fleet" deduced: "It follows from the undoubtedly under-stated figures from this source that the 'Superfortress' are just as vulnerable as other bombers." Associated Press.

By turn a factory apprentice, stone mason, and Czarist military conscript, he was barely out of his teens when the Bolshevik revolution flared up. He joined the Red guards and won distinction as a cavalry officer. Years later, he showed the same dash as a tank force commander outflanking the enemy at Stalingrad.

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Elizabeth Taylor's career

London, June 10.
The newly wed screen star, Elizabeth Taylor, will continue her movie career until she begins raising a family.

And her youthful husband, hotel heir Conrad Hilton Jr., indicated today he did not intend to fall too far behind in the Hilton family sweepstakes.

The 23-year-old bridegroom pointed out that his younger brother William is expected to become a papa for the third time soon and that there was not much time to lose if he did not want to be outdistanced.

"But my wife is young," he said of his beautiful 18-year-old bride.

The couple arrived here today for a week's stay before going to Paris and then to the South of France and Rome on a continuation of their honeymoon.

Elizabeth said she and her husband had a gay time in Paris, Parties, taking up most of their time.

She added only one dress to her American wardrobe in Paris. Young Hilton, quick to assume the age-old martyrdom of the husband, declared, "I did not pick it out. I only paid for it." Associated Press.

Warsaw, June 10.
Poland, a cornerstone of the Soviet bloc, apparently counts on a long peace in Europe. Military preparedness is directed by a Polish-born Soviet Marshal, Konstantin Rokossovsky. But it takes a back seat at present to the six-year economic plan.

For rebuilding Warsaw, the government this year is spending as much as for the combined armed forces.

For industrial developments, three Zlotys are appropriated to each one given Rokossovsky's Defence Ministry.

The military budget of the Polish annual budget is 10 per cent—equivalent to \$214,235,000. Western sources describe Poland's military situation as typical of other bloc powers. None has been armed to the teeth except Yugoslavia, which subsequently broke with Moscow.

In sight is a gradual build-up of Eastern armies during the 1950's. Each will try to outdo the other in the ranks with Communism and political officers will exercise great authority. There will be standardisation of weapons and tactics with Russian help.

Heavy industries
Yet reconstruction has priority over remilitarisation. Of course, the creation of strategic heavy industries, steel above all, in once backward agricultural countries.

Soviet military tutelage is by now commonplace in the bloc. Poland's invitation to a Soviet Marshal to join her Government and Politburo, however, seems likely to remain unique.

When Rokossovsky turned up in Warsaw last November, he was no stranger. He had led a Soviet army group, in liberating a large chunk of Poland from the Germans. Since the war, he had stayed in Poland as commander of the Soviet line of communication through Silesia.

Rokossovsky was born in the Western area in 1896, when it belonged to the Russian empire. A Communist-approved biography relates that his father was a locomotive engineer, his mother a school teacher, and he was left an orphan at 13.

By turn a factory apprentice, stone mason, and Czarist military conscript, he was barely out of his teens when the Bolshevik revolution flared up. He joined the Red guards and won distinction as a cavalry officer. Years later, he showed the same dash as a tank force commander outflanking the enemy at Stalingrad.

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Premier of Greece sees no war

Athens, June 10.
Premier Nicholas Plastiras said today he fore-saw no war, but urged the inclusion of Greece and Turkey in a common plan of Western military defence because "sometimes human beings are irrational."

Plastiras, who salvaged the Greek army after its disastrous defeat in Turkey in 1922, said in an interview modern Greece and Turkey have warriors but no arms.

He said: "They should be given these arms under a unified ordnance programme, which will improve the defensive power of the two nations and consequently of the West."

He also welcomed the improvement of Greek-Yugoslav relations, but denied widespread reports that Greece has given greater use of the port of Salonika to the Yugoslavs.

Plastiras said relations between Greece and Yugoslavia, with the appointment of ministers, are now back to pre-war level. "Any questions which came up since 1941 as a result of the war will be tackled by special committee sitting in Belgrade and Athens."

He said Greece made no concessions whatsoever regarding the "Salonika free port." He said Greece simply restored to Yugoslavia her previous rights whereby she had free port facilities at the Salonika waterfront and free rail rights North to the frontier.

Developing views on Greece's preparations for security in the event of war, the premier said: "We certainly want improvement in our relations with Turkey, and this is a vital line of defence for the whole West. We have already good relations and a military alliance with Turkey. But further amelioration is needed, and we shall see to that."—United Press.

Photo in public

Rokossovsky's photograph is hung side by side in public with that of Communist Boleslaw Bierut, the President. It bears the native spelling of his name: Konstanty Rokossovski.

The Government stresses his Polish origin and the military successes which no other soldier of Polish blood equalled in the war.

Nothing is said whether his tenure in Warsaw will be for life. That idea is gaining ground, however.

He has tightened up security. Important frontier zones have been sealed off from civilian tourists. Tanks, aircraft, truck-borne rocket launchers and field guns have been sent to him by the Kremlin. More exchanges of Polish and Soviet officers for training are going on.

But the main attention of Warsaw Government, despite Rokossovsky's presence, is not on remilitarisation. It is on a thought and one targets to be hit by 1955.

The question is not guns or butter. It is blast furnaces.—Associated Press.

Staff shake-up

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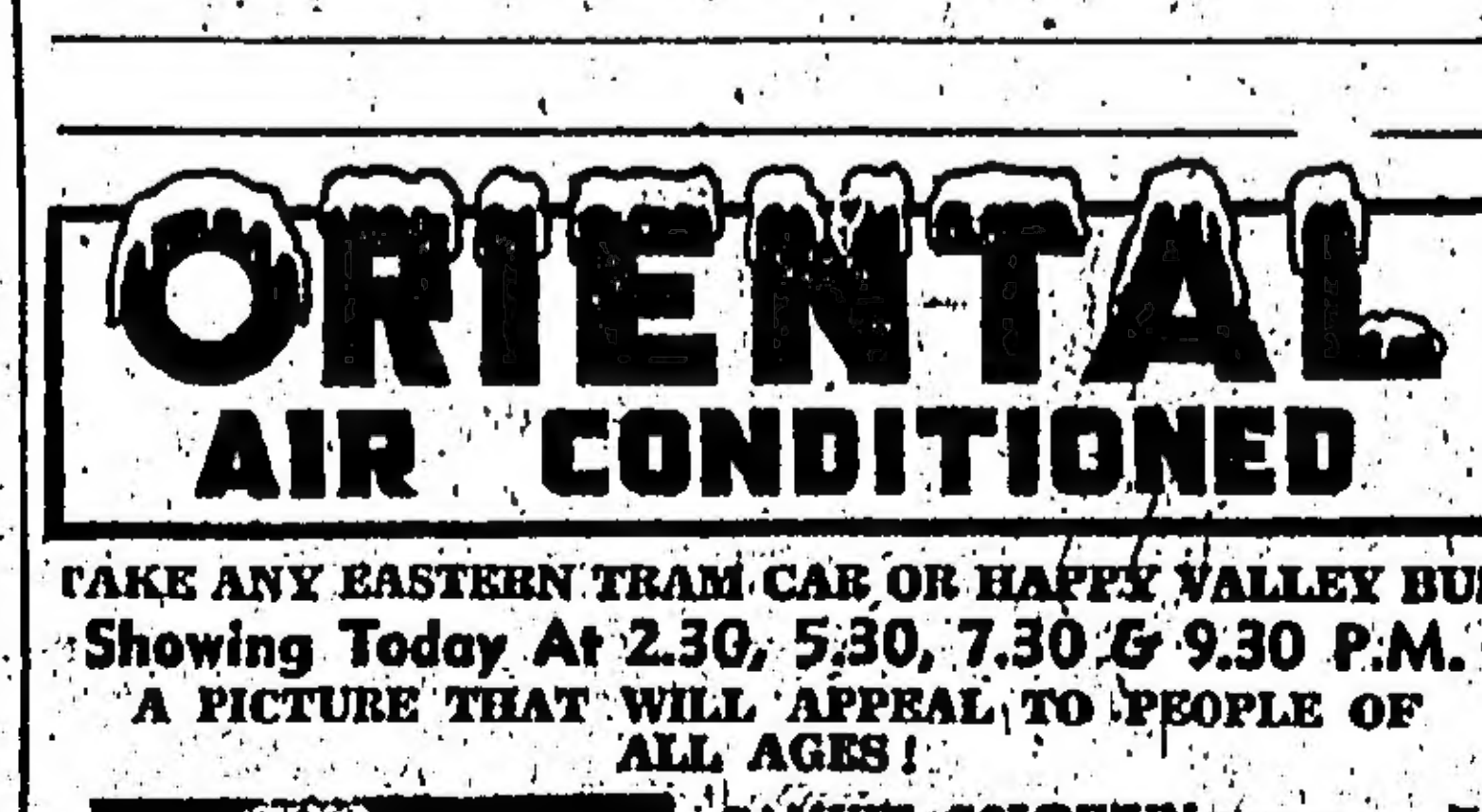
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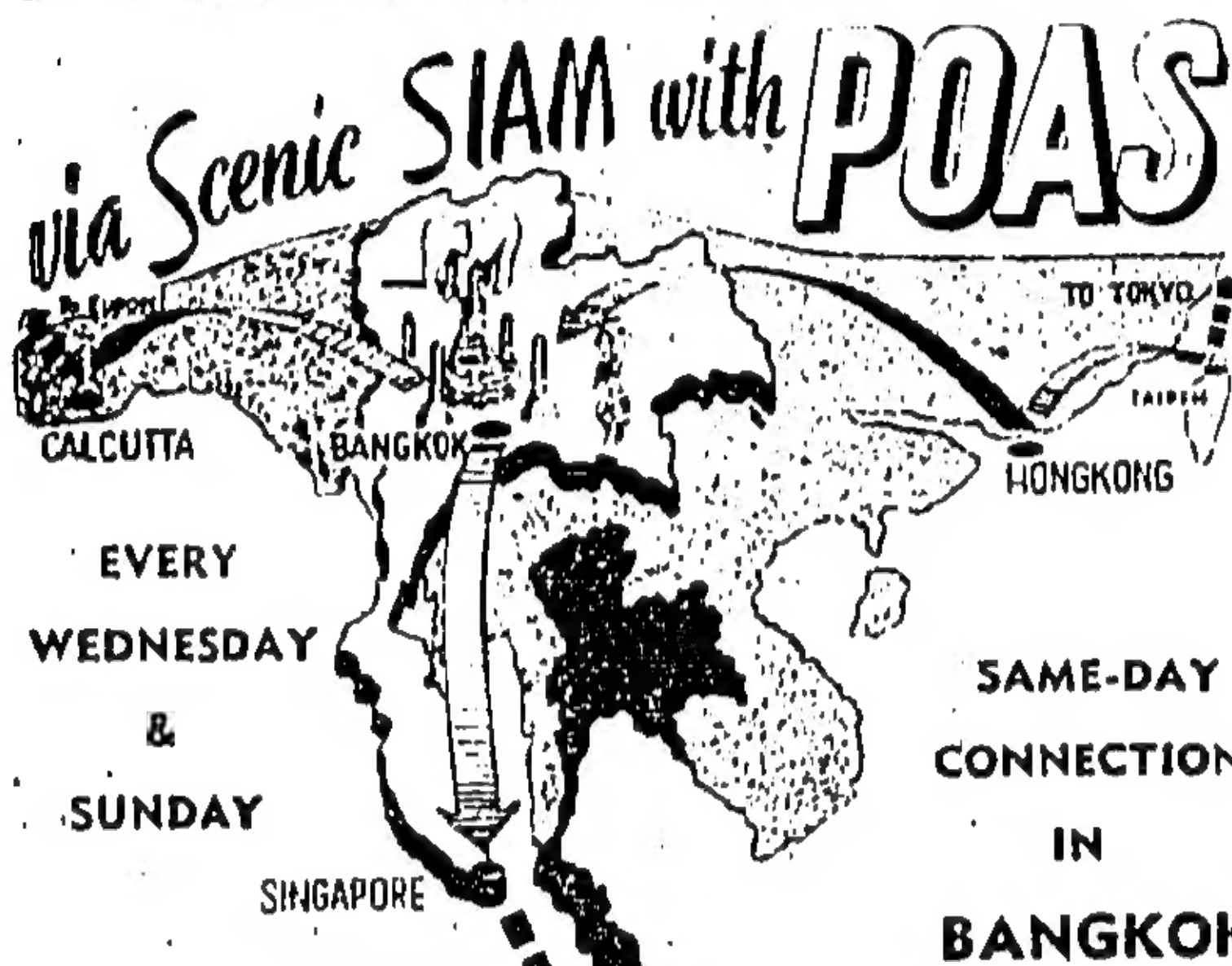


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CO-ORDINATION IN S. E. ASIA

In the course of his recent comprehensive review of the recent Atlantic Conference, Mr. Dean Acheson made a significant reference to South East Asia. Unfortunately it was overshadowed by statements on many other subjects. The American Secretary of State described the keen interest taken by the United States in the work of the Sydney Conference, when the Commonwealth countries devised their first measures of united help to the threatened countries of South East Asia. He then went on to say that Mr. Bevin had been informed that the United States Government will attempt to co-ordinate its efforts in that area with the efforts of the Commonwealth, "in order that our actions will be mutually supporting." This firm declaration of policy is important, because it will enable Commonwealth countries to plan and act with assurance when next they meet.

The Point Four programme will, of course, be one of the main preliminary vehicles. It is a long-range programme designed not only to maintain the gains achieved by the other aid programmes, but also to provide an instrument for expanding world economy, on the basis of private initiative and free enterprise as the best means of promoting democracy and freedom. As a first step, this programme calls for technical assistance to under-developed areas on an organised and sustained basis. This is to be given in co-operation with the United Nations; individual governments and private organizations already engaged in this work. One of these is ECAFE, which has been studying on the spot the great variety of plans drawn up by the S. E. Asia countries for development on a great scale. In Europe the Marshall Plan was based on State funds. The main support of development which Point Four is designed to assist will have to come from private capital invested on a business basis.

In general priority under Point Four will be given to (1) agriculture, forestry and fisheries; (2) education and labour productivity; (3) health; (4) transport and communications; (5) mineral and water resources; (6) service to industry—helping to set up small bureaux of standards and small pilot projects; (7) governmental administration and technical services, such as statistics, weather, public administration, and finance.

There is only too good reason to be grateful that America has turned her back on her traditional isolationism in order to confer immense benefits on a troubled world. If it is self-interest for a citizen of the world to wish to see the world sane and prosperous, then the American people may be called self-interested. There is in it naturally a form of opposition to those who would seek to make it otherwise. The economic progress made possible in Western Europe by Marshall Aid has played an essential part—as Mr. Acheson told Congress—in strengthening their political and social structures and preventing the subversion of their free institutions. The immediate object of securing reasonable contentment and prosperity in Europe has succeeded beyond the original hopes.

Indeed, Europe in turn is now showing a marked reversal of interest in the development of economically backward countries. With the ending of inflation on the Continent the mood is changing. The Economic Commission for Europe has argued in its annual survey that Europe could to its own advantage share again in the work of economic development overseas.

It is now three weeks since the Labour Party policy conference at Dorking. This was the much talked of conference between the party leaders, trade union representatives, and leaders of the co-operative movement. It was an informal conference, and could not commit the party. Its purpose was to suggest ideas on future policy to the national executive of the Labour Party, with which rests the responsibility for actual decisions.

The conference was held in much secrecy. But during the week the country feels that it has got the gist of what was said. It is generally supposed that the moderates, led and typified by Mr. Herbert Morrison, came out on top.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan is temporarily eclipsed. Nationalisation is to be halted. The Labour Party will take seriously the criticisms which are being made of the socialised industries and will try to improve their efficiency. It will even consider whether the extension of the co-operative movement may not be a preferable alternative to more nationalisation when the time comes for another dose of socialism.

One newspaper comment was as follows: "The inescapable fact that Labour leaders had to face at Dorking is that at least half of those who voted for Opposition candidates in February were unquestionably 'workers'. The party's leaders could have reacted to this in two ways. They might have moved, consciously or unconsciously, a good deal nearer the traditional conception that the leaders know best what is good for the people, and that those ideas can be enforced; or they could take warning, and ask themselves 'frankly where the party went sufficiently wrong to forfeit a material measure of the support it enjoyed five years ago.'

"Thanks to the healthy instincts of British politics, and to the personal common sense of most of those who lead the Labour party, they have chosen the second course."

Good fortune

There can be no doubt that it was a good fortune for the country that Labour chose this moderate line. But the question remains open whether by these new tactics Labour can hope to win the next general election.

Certainly there are factors now telling in Labour's favour. When the general election was held in February, the shadow of coming economic crisis lay heavy over the country. Now there has been an extraordinary change. Because of the continuing American boom it is clear that there will be no crisis this year, and probably not next year either. So the Tories who in February were forecast as the victors will be regarded by many voters as discredited. Some who voted Tory out of fear of the expected economic crash may now angrily switch their votes, feeling that they have been tricked.

But there are also factors telling for the Conservatives. So far as we can see, we are living

Two wars

From Germany, Antony Terry writes that when welfare officials in Aachen, in the British Zone, asked 74-year-old Karl Schneeweiss as he stepped off a train bringing released German prisoners of war from Russia, when he joined the German Army, he answered, "In 1914—under the Kaiser."

Schneeweiss said he was glad to be home, as he was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1916 and later sentenced to 30 years in a Siberian labour camp.

After serving 18 years, he was allowed to marry a Siberian girl who joined him in the camp. When she died in 1946 he "began to feel lonely and homesick."

In March this year he heard that a train carrying German prisoners from World War II, was leaving the camp, and asked the Soviet authorities if he could be allowed to join it. He told them he wanted to see what his home town, Aachen, looked like after 34 years.

Welfare officials took charge of Schneeweiss and found him a home, as Aachen is a mass of ruins from bombing and all his relations are dead.

Though he speaks fluent Russian, Schneeweiss can now remember only a few words of German.

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FRANCE IN DIFFICULT POSITION; RUSSIAN THREAT A REAL ONE

Paris, June 11.
The French, like the inside of a camembert cheese, are often, not all they are supposed to be.

Australian pound to be revalued?

Canberra, June 10.
The Federal Cabinet discussed the re-valuation of the Australian Pound here today, but made no firm decision, it was authoritatively learned.

Well-informed sources said that a tacit agreement was reached leaving a decision to the Premier, next to the Treasurer, Mr. Arthur William Fadden, with the Cabinet giving an indication that it was in favour of some measure of re-valuation.

Other sources, while denying that a tacit understanding was reached, said that a certain measure of agreement between the Liberal Party and Country Party members in the composite Cabinet was reached.

Consequently, a re-valuation of seven and a half to 10 per cent becomes a possibility, they said. According to the Melbourne "Herald" the Cabinet meeting was told that last year's devaluation was a major factor in causing the price rise the Government was trying to check.

Since the great depression of the 1930's the Australian Pound has been equivalent to 16 shillings sterling. Its return to parity with sterling would mean a rise of 25 per cent.

According to the Melbourne "Herald", reports to the Cabinet had said that devaluation caused price increases of many imported goods and local goods produced from raw materials, for which prices were fixed by world parity. Wages had chased prices.

Devaluation had driven the cost of wool to "its present fantastic level" and had so forced up prices of many other farm commodities that the spending power of easy money has been disastrously increased.

The newspaper said that economists advising the Cabinet on the advisability of re-valuation to overcome a price crisis, were believed to be widely divided.

Side by side

Not only archaeologists will regret the severe damage caused by the recent earthquake to Cuzco in Peru, once the capital of the amazing Inca Empire. For Cuzco is by no means a city of Inca ruins only.

The Spaniards played their part in rebuilding it, and you will find some of the finest examples of colonial architecture within the remains of its ancient Inca wall.

The Cathedral is seventeenth century, its high altar completely covered with silver; yet almost in the town's centre stands the Temple of the Sun—the Inca deity on which all depended.

Squatting about the streets you will find your typical South American Indians—stolid, indifferent, and apparently indifferent, for living at close on 12,000 feet does not encourage physical agility.

Nevertheless, they will walk an incredible number of miles to market their brightly-coloured shawls and rugs and hand-painted leatherware.

As for the Inca ruins themselves, jerry-builders might well study them. They show perfect stonework and a sound knowledge of what we call modern architecture.

Since the war the dust has hardly had time to settle on the crash of one Government after another, new Cabinets kicking old ones out of their cradles.

What, to the foreign spectator, could look more unstable and unhealthy?

Yet it is also deceiving. For one thing, it hides the fact that France's dealings with foreign Powers have been in the hands of one party all the time without a break, and that only two men of that party have been Foreign Ministers.

Central fact

What is the strength of France in her dealings with Britain and the United States? To what extent is her Foreign Minister holding back or dragging with him the opinion of the French people in these great matters? The central fact is that since the end of the war—apart from the Schuman plan—France has not had the material power to be anything more than a camp-follower of Britain and the U.S. in foreign policy.

Instead of boldly originating policy on its own, France has had successively to adapt its foreign policy to that of the English-speaking world, not being able to lead and not wanting isolation.

With this goes the fact that at no time in contemporary history has public opinion on foreign affairs in France run ahead of the official ideas of the policy-makers—not even when Hitler marched into the Ruhr.

The policy-makers in France have always led public opinion—though led rather than dragged, because the gap between official policy and the notions of the man in the street has not been so impossibly wide as to engender large resistance and conflict. (Communists, a powerful force in France, are here excluded as not being free to voice undictated opinion).

Public opinion is often well up behind official policy on foreign affairs—but probably more often when official policy is defensive and even negative, though when Poincaré sent French troops into the Rhineland in 1922 the man in the street approved (only to change his mind two years later and overthrow Poincaré, because France had isolated herself).

In France, as in many other countries only extremely rarely does public opinion try to spur policy-makers in a positive way. Certainly now the average Frenchman shows no strong desire to initiate or force the hand of Government in foreign relations.

There is very little sniping from the wings at official policy, except, of course, by Communists and Gaullists. Even at the present stage of the East West split (and with the Russians only a few hundred land-miles away nobody has any illusion about what would happen to France in a new war), public anxiety does not show itself in opposition to Government foreign policy.

But neither does the anxiety express itself in people urging the policy-makers into bolder, more rapid measures. This is not necessarily due to apathy among the masses of the French people. The conviction here is that the mass of Americans would never have been stirred from their basic lack of interest in Europe if General Marshall, President Truman and others had not made them pay out dollars to Europe. Said a Frenchman the other day: "The passions and polemics about Europe among Americans come from their pockets."

In new war

The negativity of the French people's attitude to foreign affairs is as though they were trying not to see either side of the giant nutcracker in which their country is inescapably caught and in which they would probably be crushed in a new war.

Yet with no Channel no army or air force worth the name little heavy industry and an empty treasury, it is unthinkable to most French that they should combat

the decision of their policy-makers, which, of all the Western Allies, presses them closest against the Russian side of the nutcracker.

Perhaps the only current of opinion against the policy-makers which comes anything near to being a positive thing is a yearning for some kind of neutrality.

Some policy-makers, not so long ago, were even speculating briefly and vaguely on the vision of France at the head of a European "Third Force," neutral, self-sufficient (with its overseas territories), preserving its own values and one day perhaps becoming the nucleus of world reconciliation.

This neutrality idea, after a period of eclipse, is now reappearing among some private groups. But it presents the policy-makers, who have abandoned the idea with no real problem. At heart the pro-neutrals themselves are sceptical about the idea ever being possible.

The comfort to them is that neutrality is an ideal about which they can be positive and hold positive about either side of the world nutcracker, American technical society or Soviet Communism.

Contrast

It would be inept to try to draw an over-comforting conclusion from the lack in France of an American-style conflict on foreign policy.

Few of the given facts in the two countries are parallel—even those of the personality of the Foreign Minister himself.

Acheson is now passing through storm and stress largely because he is not a party man, but is regarded as a professional stranger within the Administration's gates; and he is having to woo the Senate and public like a doctor trying to persuade a plague-ridden jungle tribe that he is on their side when he prescribes public health measures that violate their own tribal superstitions.

In France there is no important cry (such as Acheson hears) of "Schuman must go."

Unquestioned

Schuman is a party man and, unlike Acheson, is the unquestioned spokesman of French foreign policy. He does not, again unlike Acheson, have to stump the country trying to make speeches for an implied popular referendum on his foreign policy.

What is doubtful, however, is that the French parties and people would behave with any more cohesion if France were in the relative position of the United States and called on to lead the cold war, confront Russia with hard reality and finance much of the rest of the free world.

In the meantime French policy-makers are successfully developing and maturing public opinion on Foreign Affairs—even on such explosive issues as relations with Germany. The evolution of French opinion over Germany in the last two years has been surprising.

If there is a future at all for Europe perhaps this is one of its best assurances.

THREAT TO WAR OFFICE

London, June 10.
Scotland Yard received an anonymous telephoned threat today that the British War Office would be dynamited and hastily threw an extra guard of uniformed and plainclothes officers around the Army nerve centre in Whitehall.

Senior Yard officials, recalling similar threats on government buildings in the past year, did not rule out the possibility of a hoax but took no chances.—United Press.



De Gasperi warns Italy of nationalism's errors

Rome, June 10.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi solemnly warned Italy today — the 10th anniversary of Mussolini's "stab in the back" declaration of war — to remember the errors of blazing nationalism.

The Premier, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies in reply to a charge that his government is pursuing a foreign policy dominated by armistice psychosis, did not mention the anniversary.

He said, however, that the history and the passionate judgment of the immediate post-war period must be remembered. "Youth should meditate," he continued, "on the errors we all have made and it would be a sin for any government—even if it cost their electoral position—not to stress that these errors came more from mistaken theories and ideas than from men."

The Christian Democrat leader spoke at the conclusion of a Chamber debate on the government's policy on Trieste.

"We cannot forget the errors, the consequences and the conduct of a regime that carried the state to destruction. Any misunderstanding of this kind would be a responsibility that the government cannot assume."

Deputy Puggiolino Giannini of the now almost defunct "Common Man Party" had inspired the Premier's spirited reply with his demand for a militant and aggressive policy.

"It is necessary for the allies to remember," he had told the Chamber, "that they conquered Fascism and not Italy; that the new Democratic Italy is among the conquerors and has full rights under the new international reality and the principles of the Atlantic Charter must be respected."

Giannini had also contended that the war continues.

Sharp reply

This concept, the Premier replied sharply, could not be admitted and furthermore it is not inevitable. "It is necessary," he continued, "to extinguish in youth the illusion that war would be a solution to the problems of the nation."

He said that heroism and sacrifice did attract youth, but it is the duty of "we men of experience, aged in the midst of war, to inculcate the love of peace—the duty not only of the majority party but all parties."

Anti-armistice thinking, when not limited to dignity and pride, "lead fatally to war thinking," he said.

Referring to Trieste—a question which has brought worsening re-

lations between Italy and Yugoslavia—the Premier called for calm consideration of the subject.

The problem, he said, must be considered in its broad aspects. "The conflict between Italy and Yugoslavia cannot be considered alone," he continued, "because should war break out it would be universal."

Demand rejected

Previously, Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, had dealt directly with the Trieste problem, rejecting pro-Communist demands that Italy support Russia's position.

This demand, by Pietro Nenni, leader of the pro-Communist Italian Socialist Party, included withdrawal of Allied troops from Trieste free territory, appointment of a governor and establishment of a territory government as provided by the Italian peace treaty.

These provisions have been hung up on the inability of the Big Four powers to agree on a candidate for governor.

Following de Gasperi's speech and a brief rebuttal by Nenni, the Chamber rejected the Socialist demand by a vote of 200 to 100.

It also rejected another proposal which called for Italy's denunciation of the peace treaty unless Trieste were returned.

—Associated Press.

Morrison on Russia

London, June 10.

Russia will not dare start war as long as the free countries of the West stick together, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, declared today.

Mr. Morrison told a meeting of women at nearby Huddersfield. "The Russian Government wants to conquer the world, for the principles of Communist dictatorship. We and the United States and France and the other free countries of Western Europe have got together in the Atlantic Pact. We are putting together all our armies and navies and air forces to form a joint defence that will be strong enough to frighten off Communist imperialists and the would-be war-mongers."

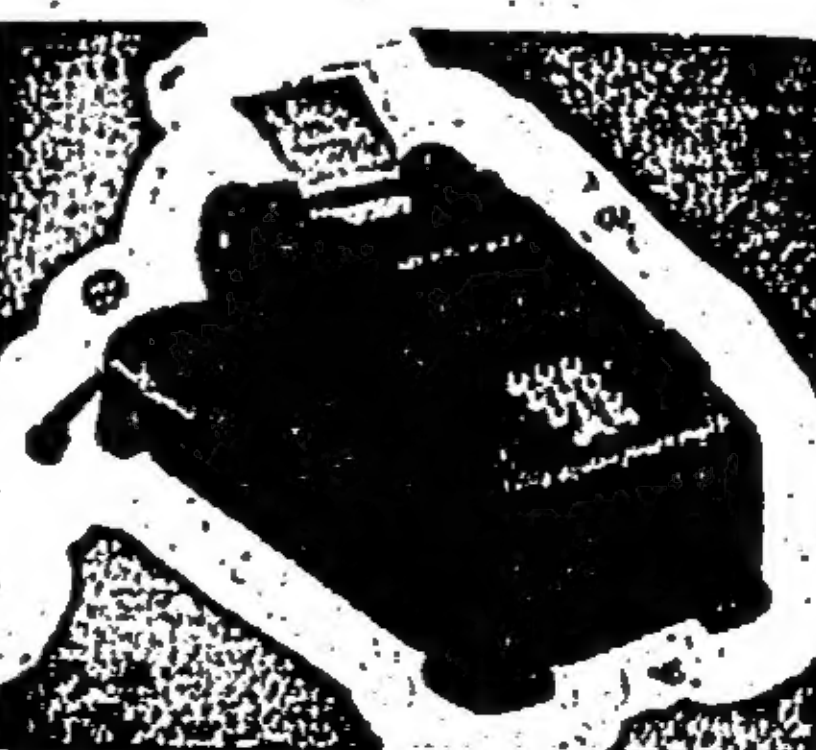
"As long as we free countries stick together in this way and all do our fair share in making our joint defences strong we have no fear of war. The men of the Kremlin won't dare to start one and we shall be sure of peace."

"And if Moscow should change its line and seek peace and co-operation we shall be ready to respond most heartily."—United Press.

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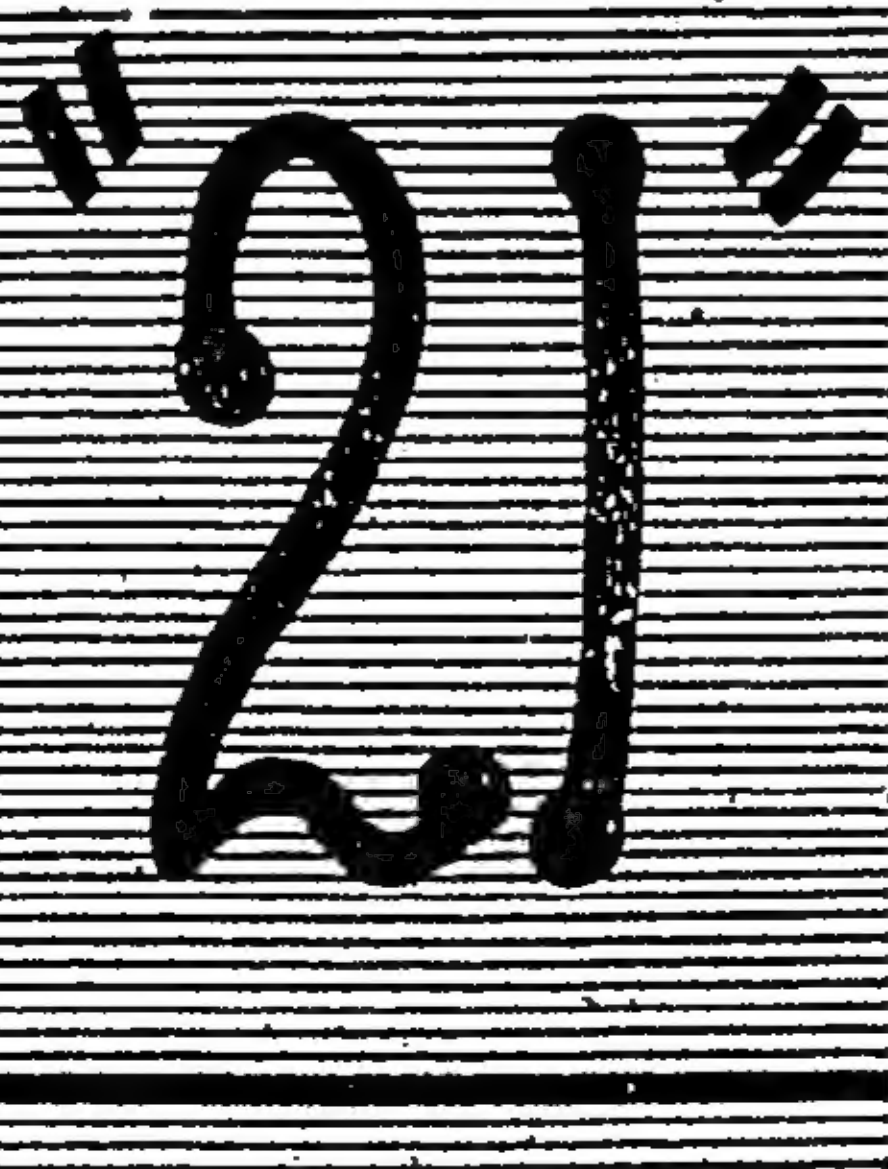


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Conference on World
Brotherhood

Paris, June 10.

Mr. Theodor Hauss, President of the West German
Republic, said today that German officials
are cracking down against instigators of anti-
Jewish incidents.

He sent a message to the conference on World
Brotherhood that the German people reject
the false doctrine of race hatred. "This
idea," he added, "has taken deep root in Ger-
many and spread among the German people."

"Incidents which have unfor-
tunately occurred and which by
some are viewed as a return to
anti-Semitic tendencies are con-
sidered shameful in Germany
and are therefore being rejec-
ted," said Mr. Hauss. He added:
"Investigations are being made
at the present moment to dis-
cover the instigators of these
transgressions."

The four-day conference, at-
tended by scientists, educationists,
business and religious leaders of
11 Western nations, seeks to
create a world organization for
brotherhood. It is an outgrowth
of the National Conference of
Christians and Jews, formed in the
U.S. 22 years ago to fight racial
and religious intolerance.

Mr. Alfred Mayer, a Jewish
lawyer of Wiesbaden, Germany,
charged yesterday in a speech
that clandestine forces are keep-
ing anti-Semitism alive in Ger-
many.

Mr. Ferdinand Friedensburg,
Christian Democrat Deputy
Mayor of Western Berlin, told
the conference that sometimes
there seem to have been flare-
ups of new anti-Jewish hatred in
country districts but he said they
concern only the so-called dis-
franchised persons.

"Nonsense in Germany have I
found any trace of real anti-
Semitism," he said.
Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor
of the Bonn Republic, told the
conference that the whole Ger-
man people support creation of
an organization for world
brotherhood.

"In the distraught times in
which we live," he said, "it is of
particular importance that the
spiritual and intellectual leaders
of the nations should constantly
hold before the eyes of their
peoples the concept of the
brotherhood of all men."

"Only thus can the feelings of
bitterness and hatred which to-
day divide nations from nation
and class from class be gradually
by the spirit of trust, co-opera-
tion and fellowship," he said.

British warning

A leading British industrial-
ist and a French banker
warned against carrying destruc-
tion of the world's wealth
too far.

Sir Stanford Cooper, Vice
chairman of the Ford Motor Co.,
Ltd., of London, said in a speech
that "the social question of too
sudden uplifts in remuneration
of labour must be considered."

"It would, I submit, be un-
brotherly so to increase rates of
pay of backward peoples if the
consequences would result in
avoidance of working with regu-
larity or injurious spending
because of an overfull purse and
an uneducated mind."



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me Summary.

12.32—"Popular Harmony"—A Variety

Programme from Scotland.

(HUTS)

1.15—News, Weather Report and An-

ouncement.

1.25—Interlude.

1.30—"Music for You."

2.00—Close Down.

6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Program-

me Summary.

6.02—Children's Half Hour—Conducted

by Jack Frost, (Studio)

6.20—Portuguese Half Hour, (Studio)

7.00—"The Richard Tauber Programme"

With Richard Tauber, The

Melchior Orchestra, (HUTS)

7.30—"On the Record"—Presented by

Ronnie Gibbons, (Studio)

8.00—World News and News Analysis

(London Relay)

8.15—"Like What I Like"—Presented

by John King, (Studio)

8.45—Linda Carter Talks on Films

(Studio)

9.00—"From the Editorials"—(London

Relay)

9.10—Weather Report.

9.11—"Concerto"—Prokofiev's Concerto

No. 3 in C Major, Op. 26, Sergei

Prokofiev (Piano) and the London

Symphony Orchestra, conducted by

Neville Martin, (Studio)

9.45—"Scotland Yard"—A programme

on the Work of Scotland Yard.

No. 61 "Microscopic Evidence"

(HUTS)

10.15—Latin American Music.

10.30—"At the Ball"—New Symphony

Orchestra.

10.45—Music for Dancing with Bob

Crosby and His Orchestra.

11.00—"On the News Hour" (London Relay)

11.15—Weather Report.

11.30—Night Music.

Good Bye the King,

11.35—Close Down.

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TO KILL YOU, I'VE ALWAYS

MANAGED TO KEEP A STEP

BEHIND THE POLICE—BUT

YOUR POWERS WORRY ME

WHY ARE YOU HERE?

YOU'RE TOO DANGEROUS

TO ME. DO YOU

DOUBT THAT

I INTEND TO

KILL YOU?

NOT AT ALL. AFTER

SEEING YOU

SACRIFICE BOTH

YOUR MEN—

—I REALIZE YOU'RE

AS COOL AS ICE,

AND AS HEARTLESS.

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By ALEX RAYMOND

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

U.S. ISSUES WARNING ON RUBBER SPECULATION

Washington, June 10.

The U.S. State Department has issued a warning that unjustified speculation has almost doubled the normal rubber prices and is hampering the United States' military stockpiling, it was revealed today.

French currency reform due

Paris, June 10

Emmanuel Monick, honorary President of the Bank of France, confirmed today that France would attempt to stabilize its currency in relation to gold and dollars this autumn. M. Monick said, "Yes, that is true" when told of a story in an afternoon newspaper predicting the step.

"This is very important to France," he said in an interview. "It will strengthen the Franc in all foreign markets. It shows that France is in position to stabilize its currency."

The Finance Ministry refused to confirm or deny the story. Other financial quarters said they had heard rumours of such a move.

Stabilisation of the French Franc might involve removal of all controls on exchanging Francs for other currencies, something which has not been possible since the war. Asked if the stabilisation of the Franc meant a step towards returning France to the gold standard, M. Monick smiled and said, "It is better that we do not talk about this now."

He said the first step towards stabilisation would be to obtain international agreements with other nations with which France does business. He added that approaches would be made to the International Monetary Fund which exercises some control over international currency exchange.

Foreign financial observers were sceptical of the report, however. One banker said, "The rumours have been around town for some time but frankly I feel there is little likelihood of any such move."

He explained that the reports probably arose from the normal decline in the black market rate of the Franc during the summer when more tourist dollars are available.

The Franc is now officially pegged at 350 to the dollar and the black market rate, which went as high as 400 last winter, is only a point or two above the legal level.

—Associated Press.

U.S. money to aid Israel recovery

Cairo, June 10.

Mr. Joseph Linton, Israel envoy to Australia, said here today that the Jewish State had accepted about \$100,000,000 from the United States to develop her agriculture, transport and industry.

The envoy, who was leaving for Sydney tonight, mentioned the re-settlement of immigrants, the development of agriculture and industry and the future of Jerusalem as the three big problems confronting the Jewish State.

Mr. Linton said that Israel was opposed to the internationalisation of the Holy City "though it is not wholly opposed to United Nations supervision in the matter of protecting the Jewish Place there."

He said that the Middle East situation was still between war and peace.

Israel has signed only an armistice with her neighbours and a state of emergency continues in the new-born State, he added.—Router

TRADE TALKS WITH SPAIN

London, June 10.

The Treasury announced today that a British delegation will go to Madrid early next week to review existing trade arrangements and to discuss with the Spanish Government the trade and payments between the sterling area and the Spanish monetary area over the next 12 months.

The delegation will consist of representatives of the Treasury, the Board of Trade, and the Bank of England.

It was understood in London that these discussions would be routine.—Router

Korachi, June 10. A six-man official trade delegation led by Shujat Ali Hanjra, (Joint) Secretary of the Pakistan Ministry of Commerce, will leave here on June 19 to visit Italy, Poland, Britain, Switzerland, Egypt and Japan.—Router

The Department, noting that the price is 34 cents a pound compared with last year's average of 17 1/2 cents, said it has protested against this temporary phenomenon during friendly discussions with the governments of major producers.

It did not identify the countries, but the biggest sources of natural rubber are in British-controlled Malaya, Indonesia, French-dominated Indo-China, Burma and Ceylon. These nations are also hotbeds of Communist underground agitation. The Kremlin's frank plans to dominate the area are deemed a serious threat to American supplies.

The Department said spiralling prices, which recently caused major American rubber companies to increase consumer prices, might result in business losses for the producing areas and thus endanger their long-term earnings. This apparent was a reference to the war-born synthetic rubber industry in the United States.

The synthetic varieties sell for the government-pegged price of 18 1/2 cents a pound and have already cut into the natural rubber market. The government owns 11 synthetic plants, which are leased to private operators. House and Senate Committees, aware of the stockpiling need and the cost of natural rubber, have voted to retain government control of the plants for at least two more years.

The government has set aside only US\$735,000,000 for stockpiling all strategic materials in the fiscal year 1950. Officials therefore are particularly disturbed by the high price of natural rubber.

Serious implications

The Department, a state, ment issued to the Press said the United States has directed the attention of rubber-producing and marketing countries to the serious implications of recent movements in the prices of that commodity.

"The countries have been told that the United States believes that wide speculative swings in the price of a major raw material perform a disservice to the producer and the consumer alike."

Informed sources added that the major concern to the United States was the recent Indonesian policy of stockpiling large quantities of rubber to create a false scarcity which contributed to the rising prices. The Department noted, however, "April, exports from Indonesia were nearly three times January exports."

It said this increased natural rubber production and augmented U.S. synthetic rubber output indicated recent natural rubber prices are a temporary phenomenon and present prices may reflect merely a temporary scarcity of spot rubber due to a number of market factors."

The Department said Mr. Willis Armstrong, U.S. delegate to the International Rubber Study group, had brought the United States concern over the price trend to the attention of the group at its meeting in Brussels but it did not disclose the names of the countries to which it had addressed protests.

The Department said merely, "Since the study group meeting, the Department of State has continued to emphasise this position in friendly discussions with the governments of major producers of natural rubber."

Mr. Armstrong told the rubber study group, "The sharp upward trend in natural rubber prices... if continued, might well lead to material impairment of the long-term earning power of producing areas and simultaneously hamper efforts of the manufacturing industry in consuming countries throughout the world to expand the market for their products. We have thought it appropriate to call attention to these fundamental considerations which we regard as generally self-evident and applicable to all countries."

"The United States government has been taking steps to increase its production of synthetic rubber and it is expected that by July production of general purpose synthetic rubber will have reached the rate of 35,000 long tons per month, as contrasted with 19,000 in January," said the Department statement.—United Press.

On Wednesday, the market advanced. Thursday and Friday were relatively steady. On Thursday the price level, measured by the Associated Press average of 60 stocks touched a new four year peak and on Friday climbed still higher on the price scale.

General Motors was generally credited with playing a major part in the market recovery.

General Motors recently negotiated a five-year contract with the United Auto Workers. The contract was widely considered as not only a rich contribution to labour-industry relations but as a striking token of G.M.'s faith in the nation's future.

That split-up proposal was seen as part of the same attitude. For one thing, the plan called for General Motors to have more than 88,000,000 shares of stock, an unprecedented figure. Presumably, by reducing the price of its stock through the split, G.M. could command wider ownership.

On Thursday, G.M. made the news again when its President, Mr. Charles E. Wilson, said the shortage of cars now is worse than it was last year, he added, even though production is running at a 35 per cent higher rate.

Had Wilson predicted that the car industry this year will produce well over seven million cars and trucks in the U.S., a figure which would comfortably top the record high of last year.

With this bright combination of fact and forecast, it was small wonder that G.M. stocks raced in front of the market.

General Motors' second most active stock of the week, ended 6 1/4 higher at 99 3/4. Chrysler, fourth most active issue, jumped a lusty 8 1/4 points to 78. Studebaker trailed with a one-point gain at 35.

U. S. Steel headed the most active list, rising 1 1/4 to 35 1/4. Bethlehem Steel at 34 1/4 and Republic Steel at 33 1/4, each were active and up fractions.—Associated Press.

Russian granted asylum

Berlin, June 9.

A Soviet Army sergeant, Mikhail Amurkhanovich Karatsyev, who fled from duty with the Russian Army of Occupation in East Germany two weeks ago, has been granted political asylum by the British authorities in Berlin.

The main reasons given by Karatsyev for his flight, according to an official British statement were the Soviet regime's "crimes and violence" against the minority Moslem peoples of Chechen-Ingush, who were deported en masse to Siberia from the Caucasus in 1944.

Karatsyev, who comes from a village near the border of the former Chechen-Ingush autonomous Republic, is the son of a peasant whose farm was collectivised in 1945.

The official announcement said that Karatsyev's description of the deportation "implies previous accounts of the cruel way in which it was carried out in how a minority people were destroyed."

(The Chechen-Ingush autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was partly overrun by the Germans in their push into the Caucasus during the war.)

Karatsyev said, "At 7 o'clock on the morning of February 13, 1944, all the inhabitants of the village were summoned to the Red Army Day meetings. By that time there were already two or three soldiers in each house."

At the meeting the civil population was surrounded by troops armed with automatic rifles and machine-guns.

"Party representatives in military uniforms then announced that for treachery and disobedience to the Soviet authorities the whole of the population was to be deported on that very same day."—Reuter.

Here comes a "chilingi"

(Continued From Page 5)

I sent for him. He sat at the table and began a rapid, muttered chatter, evidently intended to provide the right atmosphere. Then he took out a flat box about 3in. square, which, to my surprise, contained three ordinary dice.

On the table he then laid a discoloured Tibetan book, consisting of long, narrow pages closely covered with handwritten script.

When his incantations had come to an end the lama took the three dice, rolled up his eyes in his head farther than I should have thought possible, murmured a final charm, and cast the dice in the lid of the box.

He then brought his eyes down, inspected the result of the throw, and turned up a page in his book, from which he read the forecast. It was discouraging. "Shall I succeed in my present enterprise?" I had asked.

"No," said the oracle. "You came very near to success, but someone intervened, and your plans were swept away like straw before the wind."

Trouble coming

I admit that this fitted in with the impression I already had of opposition from a certain influential quarter.

"What is the future of Tibet?" I asked through my two interpreters.

"A lot of trouble coming to Tibet—but not yet," was the answer.

I paid five rupees, or about 7s. 6d., for this peep behind the curtain of the future—and though I formed the opinion that my soothsayer was bogus, nothing had yet happened to discredit his predictions.

PIT DISASTER TRAPS SEVEN

Lille, Northern France, June 10.

Seven miners were tonight announced to be trapped in a pit disaster at Fenain, near Douai.

A tunnel, collapsed 1,600 feet below ground at 3 p.m. GMT just as the miners concerned were on their way to the surface.

The news spread through the little village of the French Black Country quickly, and families gathered anxiously at the pithead. Rescue workers managed to push through an air-pipe but reported that it would be impossible to dislodge the bricks before tomorrow afternoon.

Further falls of stone are possible, they said. Later tonight voices were heard shouting through the air-pipe, indicating that at least some of the men are alive and conscious.—Reuter.

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"CORFU"	27th July	24th August
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.		

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
"CANTON"	1st September	2nd October
"CORFU"	25th September	28th October
"CANTON"	21st October	24th November
"CHUBAN"	9th December	6th January

* Disembark passengers at Southampton on 23rd December. Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
"SONAL"	25th June	London & Continent.
"KIBBER"	27th July	"
HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	FOR
"SONAL"	16th June	London & Continent.
"SURAT"	2nd July	"

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BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"TAIREA"	In port	from Japan
	25th June	for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta.
"RANGOLA"	due	from Japan
	21st June	for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta.
	23rd June	"

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

P. & O./B.I. JOINT SERVICE

"PUNDUA"	In port	from
	25th June	Persian Gulf, Bombay & Straits.
"ITOLA"	due	from
	12th June	for Japan.
	10th June	from Persian Gulf, Karachi, Bombay via Straits.

"PUNDUA" due 22nd June from Japan.

"ITOLA" due 20th June from Straits & Chittagong.

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"EASTERN" due 24th June for Australia.

"NANKIN" due end June from Australia.

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Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From PERSIAN GULF, KARACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees per ship
m.s. "PUNDUA"

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after June 12, 1950.

Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on June 15, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.

All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 2, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have been taken delivery of ex ship's side or alternatively ex the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's premises unless a joint survey has previously been effected.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents, B.I. S.N. Co. Ltd.

Hong Kong, June 12, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

s.s. "CHARLES E. DANT"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on June 15, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have been left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 10, 1950 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before June 23, 1950 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents, Hong Kong, June 9, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M.V. "CHANGSHA" Arrd. June 7, 1950

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf from 10 a.m. on June 12 and 13, 1950 and consignees' representatives are requested to be present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES			
SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR			
"TJIBODAS"	12th June	30th June	
"TASMAN"	25th June	1st July	
"VAN HEUTZ"	25th June	1st July	
"TJITALENGKA"	9th July	13th July	
*not calling Singapore *only to Singapore, Penang & Bel. Deli			
MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA			
"TJISADANE"	15th June		
"BERLAGE"	20th June		
"TEGELBERG"	In Port	6th July	
"TJIKAMPEK"	2nd July	5th Aug.	
"RUYB"	2nd July	5th Aug.	
*not calling Manila and ending on 14th June only *not calling South America			
JAPAN			
"TJIBODAS"	12th June	13th June	
"STRAAT SOENDRA"	In Port	15th June	
"TEGELBERG"	4th July	18th June	
"RUYB"	3rd Aug.	15th July	
Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE			
EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA			
"RYNKERK"	14th June	15th July	
"LANGLESCOT"	14th June	15th July	
"MARIEKERK"	14th June	15th July	
Through B/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.			
JAPAN			
"RYNKERK"	14th June	18th June	
"LANGLESCOT"	14th July	18th June	
"MARIEKERK"	early Aug.	early July	
KING'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE 28015 TO 28017			
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"STEEL SEAFARER" 24th June
"STEEL ROVER" 23rd July
"STEEL ADMIRAL" 20th Aug.

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Sails N.Y. Sails S.F. Due H.K.

"STEEL SEAFARER" Sailed 24th June
"STEEL ROVER" 17th June 8th July 22nd July
"STEEL ADMIRAL" 11th July 25th July 16th Aug.

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m.v. "MUNDORO" End July

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

m.v. "BALI" 14th June
m.v. "SUMATRA" 15th July

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ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP,
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HONG KONG WATERFRONT

BY OUR HARBOUR REPORTER

A night on a fishing junk

Port notes

While walking along the waterfront the other day something happened which evoked our interest. Its sequel took place outside the Dairy Farm Restaurant, Des Voeux Road Central, half an hour later. As luck would have it we were in on it too.

The incident proved that once good intentions could be very easily misconstrued, and in this case, the would-be "good Samaritan" nearly landed in a Police Station—on a charge of being a kidnapper.

A Shanghai woman, who recently arrived in the Colony, went to visit her husband who was working on one of the ships berthed alongside a wharf on Connaught Road.

Her husband was not on the ship at the time. Somehow she became involved in a quarrel with a member of the crew. She was beaten up.

A ricksha-puller went to her aid and advised by bystanders offered to take her to the SCA to report the matter. Outside the wharf, the two met the woman's husband who decided to accompany them to the SCA.

Later outside the Dairy Farm the same three persons were seen talking and gesticulating excitedly to two police constables, one of whom had a firm grip on the ricksha puller. The husband of the Shanghai woman was accusing the ricksha puller of attempting to kidnap his wife.

It appeared that not one of the three knew where the SCA was and after wandering round the streets the ricksha puller decided to pull into the lane near the Metropole Hotel and told the woman to remain in the ricksha while he and her husband went to find out where the SCA was.

The husband created a scene and at one point called the Police saying that the ricksha puller was trying to entice him away so that his "confederates" could spirit his wife away.

At this point a reporter intervened and told the Police what had actually transpired. The only crime the ricksha puller could be guilty of was not knowing where the SCA was.

The ricksha puller was freed, sadder and wiser. He was not paid a single cent for his half-an-hour's pulling of the injured woman.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per
BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE
m.s. "TUDOR"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on June 17, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 18, 1950 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before June 25, 1950 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents

Hong Kong, June 11, 1950.

The teeming thousands now residing in the Colony, rich and poor alike, have seldom, if ever, given much thought to how their daily food reaches their kitchens and tables.

Of the different kinds of food one may find in the homes the most common of all is fish.

People take for granted that fish will be on sale in the markets whenever they want it but do they realise that but for the fishermen of Hong Kong they would have to do without this essential type of food which is supposedly "good for the brain" and within easy reach of everyone's purse?

The fishing population of the Colony number into the thousands and the main "fishing colonies" are at Aberdeen, Shauki-wan and Stanley.

The daily routine of each "colony" is similar and the fishing boats put out to sea mostly at night.



A fishing junk and its accompanying sampan about to set out for a night's fishing. ("China Mail" photo).

Fishermen seldom get a holiday, but when they do not go out to catch fish, which happens on nights when the moon shines full, they are occupied with the mending of their torn nets or in the tarring of their vessels to make them more sea-worthy.

One of the most experienced fishermen residing at Stanley goes by the name of "Sup Kau" (nineteen) who is well past 60 years of age. He has been fishing most of his life and even today is in charge of the three large fishing junks which are manned by his sons and his sons' sons.

Whenever the boats set out for the night's fishing for fish "Sup Kau" is in charge of one of them. His experience and knowledge of the waters of Tytan Bay and Stanley Bay prove invaluable and it is seldom that his fishing family have an unprofitable night.

Early preparations

Preparations for the evening's fishing begin early in the morning by the younger members of the family while the older men are enjoying their tea in a tea-house.

The younger boys and girls are set to the task of drying out in the early morning sun snags, fish-such as whitebait and minnows, which will be used as bait.

In the afternoon the older members of the fishing family check the nets which will be used that night. The nets measure from 100 feet to 150 feet with a width between eight to 12 feet. One net has a mesh of about one while another will have a mesh of between two to three inches.

The nets are carefully checked for all holes and tears mended before they are carefully laid out on the sandy beach to dry. "As the sun sets the nets are gathered and carried on poles to the fishing boats. The bait to be used is also stored carefully away in the holds of each junk.

The large incandescent lamps are checked to see that they are full of kerosene and as dusk falls the boats set out for the fishing grounds.

Generally it has been arranged beforehand where the fishing vessels are to go and should the advice of the "eldest" prove wrong, which is very seldom, then the boats move off to another spot.

To attract fish

By the time they reach the fishing grounds the sky is dark

and the lamps are lit. Soon other vessels are in the area adding their lights to attract the fish.

The bait which has been dried during the day is then scattered in the water and a period of waiting sets in. Sometimes this lasts more than two hours and the wiser ones of the fishing family take a nap while the diligent ones get everything ready.

Every half hour or so more bait is thrown into the water and then when the head of the fishing family says so, a small sampan takes one end of the net and sets out from the larger junk's side. The net is carefully paid out from



A fishing junk and its accompanying sampan about to set out for a night's fishing. ("China Mail" photo).

the junk to ensure that no snarls will allow a possibly large catch to get away.

After almost the whole length of the net is paid out the fishing junk and the sampan move almost parallel with each other for a 100 yards or so before the two vessels begin to converge on each other.

As the two vessels draw closer and closer the younger members of the family "get in on the act".

They are supplied with long poles and sticks and sometimes with a piece of tin, with these they beat the water and create commotion in order to frighten the fish from the sampan move all the boats and force the fish to swim towards the converging net.

Sounds carry far in the night and many residents at Stanley believe that they are hearing ghosts when they hear the thumpings at night.

Once the two boats make contact with each other then the fish in the net are well and truly caught. As the net is slowly hauled in great care has to be taken that the net can bear the weight of the catch.

Sometimes when the weight of the net becomes too heavy indicating that the catch is a large one, to ensure that the net does not break under the strain, part of it is lifted and some of the fish allowed to get away.

Fisherman's creed

A fisherman goes by the creed that "half a loaf is better than none at all" and so is willing to "allow" part of his catch to go if his net threatens to give way and the whole catch escape.

As the fish are hauled into the boats they are put into the bottom of the larger junk which is partially filled with water.

Each night the fishing junks cast their nets between three to four times. Once the head of the family feels that he has made a sufficient haul he signals for the operations to cease.

This occurs at about four o'clock in the morning and the vessels then make for the shore. As they pull shorewards, the fish are segregated and placed in cages.

Once on land the fish is led and then taken by lorries to the Government Fish Market at Kennedy Town where it is sold by auction to retailers who transport it to the various markets for sale to the housewife.

Personality in the news

Towards the end of this year the Marine Department will lose through retirement one of its most valued and popular officers—Mr. Neill Garland, Assistant Director of Marine, (Ship Surveys) who has been with the Harbour Department for more than 22 years.

His services to the Colony were recognised in the recent Birthday Honours by his appointment as a Companion of the Imperial Service Order by His Majesty the King.

Mr. Garland was selected by the Secretary of State in 1927 for appointment in Hong Kong as a Naval Architect and Surveyor of Ships under a reorganisation scheme of the then Government Marine Surveyors' Office.

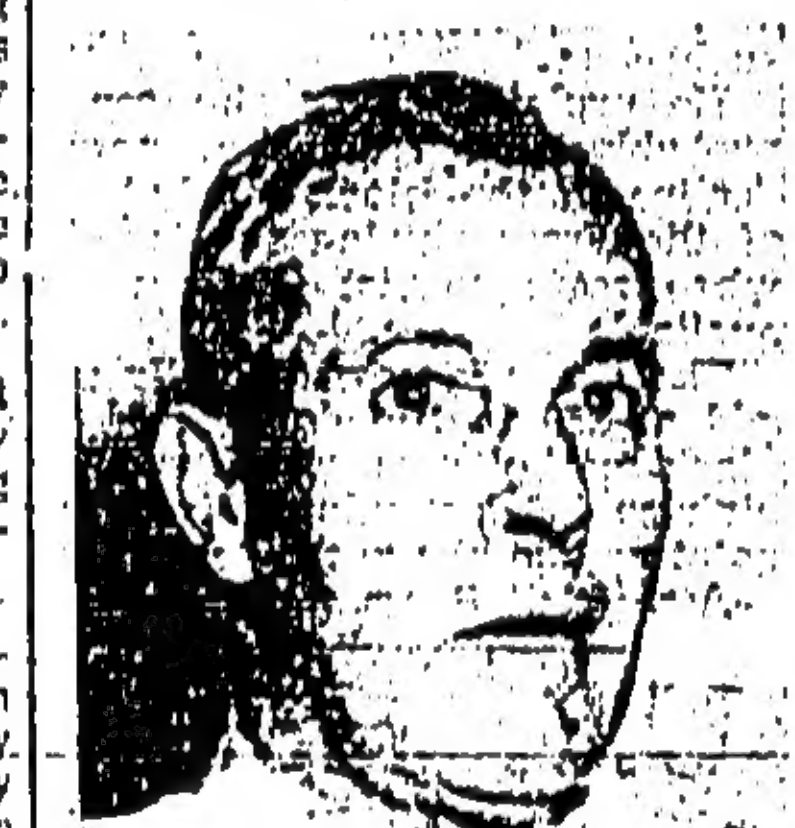
Born in Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, in 1899, Mr. Garland received his early education at Alloa Academy and graduated in 1923 from the University and Royal Technical College, Glasgow, in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. He commenced his training as a shipbuilder with a subsidiary company of Vickers Limited, but this was interrupted by his volunteering for military service in 1917.

Mr. Garland served as a Flying Officer (1918) in the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force in France until 1919. After demobilisation he continued his Naval Architect's training, six months of which were spent as an apprentice on a Dutch ship trading in the Far East.

Arriving in Hong Kong in early 1928, Mr. Garland together with his brother officers has done much towards building up the reputation of the Ship Survey side of the Marine Department. He has been responsible for the design of various types of vessels for local services.

Buoy patent

Jointly with Mr. W. O. Lambert, a previous holder of the post Mr. Garland now occupies, he patented, in 1930, an improved type of mooring buoy, which was adopted by the Government for use in the harbour. The device



Mr. Neill Garland

lupment of this patent was interrupted by the war, but with restoration of more normal conditions interest is now being shown by Port Authorities, and the Suez Canal Company has recently placed an order in the United Kingdom for this patent buoy.

Mr. Garland joined the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps as a gunner in 1936 and at the outbreak of the hostilities was a Major in the Corps Artillery. He was taken prisoner at Stanley and was a POW in Shamshulpo and Argyle Street.

"Of his prison days Mr. Garland said, philosophically, 'It could have been worse'."

During the absence of Mr. James Jolly, CBE, Mr. Garland acted as Director of Marine in 1949 and was President of several Marine Courts investigating casualties to British ships, of which the most complicated and interesting was the explosion, fire and foundering of the "Chakrang".

Mr. Garland was appointed an official Justice of Peace in 1949.

Mild golf

His recreations are mild golf and model railways. He hopes when at home to build his existing railway system into something really worthwhile. He has been surprised during the last year to find how many of his contemporaries have a like interest in this particular hobby.

"Mr. Garland says that 'the years he has spent in the Colony have been full of interest' and that 'life among ships never provides a dull moment, particularly in this post-war world. He has made many friends in Government in shipping circles and in Rotary of which he is a member."

"On retirement, Mr. Garland will return to the United Kingdom accompanied by his wife, but has not yet decided in which part of that country he will make his permanent home."

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES
The Global Fleet

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"President Wilson" Arr. June 19 Sails June 20
"President Cleveland" Arr. July 14 Sails July 15

TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES
via JAPAN

"President Harrison" Arr. June 12 Sails June 13
"President McKinley" Arr. June 13 Sails June 14

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON
via PACIFIC COAST & PANAMA

"President Tyler" In Port Sails June 12
"Willamette Victory" Arr. July 15 Sails July 16

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"President Polk" Arr. June 21 Sails June 22
"Marine Snapper" Arr. July 3 Sails July 4

TO JAVA & STRAITS

"Willamette Victory" Arr. June 16 Sails June 17

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BEN LINE
ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	ARRIVALS	DUE
"BENVOELICH"	U.K. via Singapore	12th Jun	12th Jun
"BENARTY"	"	13th Jun	13th Jun
"BENMACDHUI"	"	17th Jun	17th Jun
"BENLOMOND"	"	20th Jun	20th Jun
"BENAVON"	"	2nd Jul	2nd Jul
"BENVENUE"	"	10th Jul	10th Jul
"BENDORAN"	"	20th Jul	20th Jul
"BENLAVERS"	"	14th Aug	14th Aug

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	SAILINGS	LOADING ON OR AB
"BENMACDHUI"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull	25th June	25th June
"BENAVON"	"	20th July	20th July
"BENLAVERS"	"	17th Aug.	17th Aug.
"BENLOMOND"	Liverpool, Dublin, Havre, Hamburg, & Hull	30th June	30th June
"BENARTY"	Genoa, Le Havre, London & Hamburg	10th Jun	10th Jun
"BENVOELICH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Antwerp & Rotterdam	15th Jun	15th Jun
"BENALDER"	"	5th Jul	5th Jul
"BENVENUE"	"	31st July	31st July

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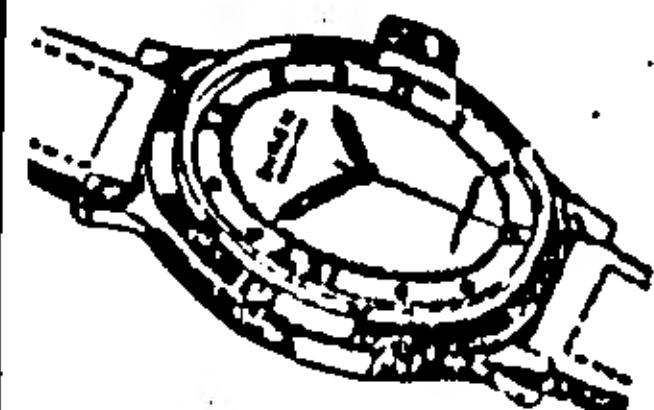
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NOTRE DAME & ALL AMERICAN & CANADIAN CITIES

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"FIREWOOD"	San Francisco	June 12	June 14	San Francisco & Los Angeles via
"PHILIPPINE DEAR"	San Francisco	June 15	June 16	San Francisco & Los Angeles via
"CONQUEST"	San Francisco	June 20	June 22	San Francisco & Los Angeles via
"WILLIAM LUCKENBACH"	India, Birela	June 23	June 25	San Francisco & Los Angeles via
"JACOB LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	June 27	June 29	San Francisco & Los Angeles via

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BUREN

THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1950.

ENGLAND APPEAR WELL
ON THE WAY TO VICTORY

Cycle Race:

Hugo Koblet
maintains lead

Rome, June 10.

With only three more laps to go, the Swiss cyclist, Hugo Koblet, today held his lead in the gruelling round Italy cycle race, increasing his chances of becoming the first foreigner to win the Giro d'Italia Race in all its 33 years of history.

Koblet, however, lost 1 min. of his lead over his closest rival, the Italian favourite, Gino Bartali, on today's mountainous Perugia-Aquila lap over the steep, 12 sec. climb.

Bartali, Italy's crack mountain cyclist, is now running only 5 mins. 12 sec. behind the Swiss.

The Swiss, Koblet, dropped today from third to fourth place in the general classification. Third was the Italian, Alfredo Martini, who is minus 41 sec. behind Koblet.

Today's lap was won by an Italian, Giancarlo Astrua, with a time of 5 hrs. 1 min. 20 sec. Second came another Italian, Luciano Maggioni, 5 mins. behind, and third, Desire Koteleer, of Belgium.

Tomorrow's lap will take the remaining 80 miles down to Campobasso, North East of Naples, a mountainous run of over 120 miles, in scorching heat.

The last two laps will take the cyclists from Campobasso and then on to Rome on Tuesday for what promises to be a neck-and-neck finish between the Swiss, Koblet, and the Italian, Bartali.—Reuter.

U.S. OPEN GOLF:

Lloyd Mangrum
in final round

Ardmore, June 10.

Lloyd Mangrum, the winner in 1946, went into the final round of the United States Open Golf Championship today with a one-stroke lead. He had a third round of 69 today on the Merion Golf Club course for a 54-holes' total of 211.

Just behind him was C. Harrison who, with a 73 added to his leading overnight total of 139 had a card of 212.

Two strokes behind Mangrum were Jim Ferrier, Johnny Palmer, Ben Hogan and the defending Champion, Cary Middlecoff.

Ferrier had a third round of 74, Palmer 70, Hogan 72, Middlecoff and a third successive 71.

Sam Snead, the former British Open Champion, was well out of the running with a 54-holes' total of 220.—Reuter.

Four best women tennis
players in U.S. will
defend Wightman Cup

London, June 10.

The United States' four best women tennis players will defend the Wightman Cup against the British at Wimbledon on Friday and Saturday, June 16-17.

The Americans have owned this piece of hardware since 1931 and there appears no reason to believe that it will change hands this time.

Leading the American defenders will be Mrs. Margaret Osborne Du Pont, who has played 11 matches in the Wightman Cup competition since the war and won them all.

With her is the same trio that beat the British here two years ago six matches to one and in New York three years ago seven matches to none. The three are Louise Brough, Doris Hart and Mrs. Pat Todd.

The British side will include Mrs. Betty Hilton, Mrs. Jean "The Smiths", Mrs. Joy Mottram, Kay Tuckey, Joan Curry and Jean Quertier—all veterans of at least one post-war Wightman Cup match. But not one of the six has ever beaten the Americans when the Cup was at stake.

Pairings will be announced on Thursday.

The U.S. won the trophy when it was first offered in 1923. By 1930 each country had won four times. Since then the U.S. has

Printed and published for the Proprietors, the CHINA MAIL, LIMITED, by FRANK LESLIE BURN, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

Manchester, June 10.
The West Indies, with six wickets in hand, are 263 runs behind England in the first Test, which ends here on Tuesday.

England carried their second innings score to 288 runs, to make a grand total of 600, and the West Indies have followed up their first innings' knock of 215 with 122 runs for the loss of four wickets.

Unless the pitch improves tremendously over the week-end, England's bowling falls a piece, the West Indies are almost certain to find the task of getting the remaining 264 runs beyond them.

As it was, only a superb display by Jeffrey Stollmeyer, the tall, elegant opening batsman, and a series of remarkable escapes enabled them to lose more than four wickets in their second innings. He batted nearly two and a half hours for 67 runs, not out.

England also had her heroes. Despite the pain he suffered from his badly bruised finger, Len Hutton defied the attack for two hours for his 45 runs and maintained his reputation as one of the world's outstanding batsmen on a difficult spinners' wicket.

Bailey also did grand work again for 33 runs. For two hours and five minutes he mixed a right-handed defence with an eager acceptance of the chance to hit a really bad ball.

In a gripping battle, England consolidated their advantage on a remarkable wicket. When the spin bowlers struck certain worn patches the ball rose and shot away at varying angles, demanding intense concentration from the batsmen.

Unless hours of steady rain fall during the week-end to bind the pitch, England appear well on the way to victory.

England's last Test win at home was against South Africa at Leeds in July, 1947.

Fine weather saw the West Indies resume with an all-spin attack by Ramadhin and Valentine, with Walcott keeping wicket.

Edrich carried the main burden of the England batting for three hours and had 10 fours in his knock of 71.

England finished the morning 299 runs ahead, scoring 202 runs for the loss of seven wickets at the lunch interval.

The West Indies had 50 minutes' batting before tea, during which they lost three wickets for 32 runs.

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A practice parry



A practice parry under the watchful eye of Colour Sergeant Herbert Walker of Portsmouth, during a fencing bout in Portsmouth Dockyard, between two W.R.N.S. who are to appear in the fencing team for the Royal Tournament. In the background is HMS Victory, Nelson's flagship.—AP photo.

Baseball:

Tigers crush Bosox;
Cards halt Giants

New York, June 10.

The Detroit Tigers took over the American League lead today from the losing New York Yankees by crushing the Boston Red Sox 18-8, with a 21 hit attack good for 31 bases.

The Tigers whaled starter Ellis Kinder for seven runs in the fourth inning and clinched matters in the seventh when right-fielder Vic Wertz and left-fielder Hoot Evers banged consecutive homers. The final Detroit blast was an eight-run explosion against Walt Masterson in the ninth.

Ted Williams hit his 10th homer of the season for Boston.

The lowly St. Louis Browns, blanked on four hits for the first seven innings, jumped on Alie Reynolds for five runs in the eighth inning and went on to beat the New York Yankees 7-2.

Right-fielder Dick Kokes featured the eighth inning—uplifting with a three run homer.

With a four run explosion in eighth, the Cleveland Indians beat the Philadelphia Athletics 7-3.

Mike Garvin, the California-born Mexican, recorded his third victory and continued two doubles to a 12-hit attack that included third baseman Al Rosen's 14th homer.

First baseman Ferris Fain homered for the Athletics.

Seventh straight win
Washington won its seventh straight victory over Chicago 6-4 when Sandolfo Consuegra, Cuban rookie right-hander, making his major league debut, blanked the White Sox in a game called after 4 1/2 innings due to rain.

The Senators scored four times in the third inning, when left-fielder Johnny Ostrowski slammed a two-run double.

The St. Louis Cardinals vaulted into undisputed possession of first place in the National League as they defeated the New York Giants 6-2.

The victory enabled the Cards to snap their tie with Brooklyn for the top rung as the Dodgers bowed to Cincinnati. The triumph also ended a seven game New York winning streak.

Dodgers lose
First baseman Ted Kluszewski homered with one out in the ninth inning to give last place Cincinnati Reds a 4-3 triumph over the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Third baseman Grady Hatton and left-fielder Danny Litwhiler also homered for the Reds and centre-fielder Duke Snider for the Dodgers.

Chicago Cubs defeated the Boston Braves 13-10 in a 29-hit slugfest to snap a three-game losing streak.

The Braves routed Paul Minner with a five-run, six-hitter in the third, but the Cubs overcame the handicap and knocked out the Boston starter Vern Riffe.

The Philadelphia at Pittsburgh game was postponed because of rain.

Referees for
International
soccer matches

London, June 10.

The International Football Association Board's annual meeting at Beaumaris, Anglesey, today agreed to adopt the ruling of the Federation of International Football Association (FIFA) in regard to referees for international matches.

This rule reads: "In international matches a referee shall be selected from a neutral country unless the Associations concerned agree to use one of their own referees. The referee must be chosen from the official list."

Welsh protest

This decision was arrived at after the Welsh Football Association had protested against the appointment of an English referee for the Scotland versus England game at Hampden Park last season.

The Board decided that the delegates should suggest to their respective Association that the amount of "cover" in respect of permanent total disablement of a player in an international match should be increased from £6,000 to £15,000.—Reuter.

European Bridge
Championships

Brighton, June 10.

At this afternoon's session of the European Bridge Championships, being held here, Italy beat Great Britain by seven in the international match.

Iceland beat Ireland by 20, Sweden beat Holland by nine, France beat Denmark by 10, and Belgium beat Finland by 44.

The Championship table now stands:

Italy	13 points.
Holland and Sweden	12 points each.
France and Iceland	11 points each.
Great Britain	10 points.
Ireland and Belgium	8 points.
Denmark	3 points.
Finland	2 points.

Ladies' Championship

There was no play in the ladies' Championship this afternoon.

The victory points table for this competition is as follows:

France	10 points.
Great Britain	9 points.
Iceland	8 points.
Sweden	8 points.
Belgium	7 points.
Finland	5 points.
Denmark and Norway	4 points each.
Ireland	3 points.

France has played one match more than her nearest rival and is to meet Great Britain tonight.—Reuter.

Joe Davis Wins
'Sporting Record'
Masters' Tourney

London, June 10.

Joe Davis, the former undefeated World Snooker Champion for 20 years, proved himself still to be the master of them all when he won the £500 "Sporting Record" Masters' tournament at the Leicester Square Hall, London, tonight.

The tournament was decided on points of a series of matches and in the deciding encounter for the £270 first prize, Davis beat Sidney Smith, of Doncaster, by 37 frames to 33.

Smith, who finished second, receives £110, while Fred Davis gets £85 for third place and Walter Donaldson, the World Champion, gets £55 for fourth place.

Davis' victory brings his season's winnings to £870. He won the first prize of £500 in the "News of the World" tournament and £100 in a level terms match with his brother, Fred.—Reuter.

Poland Beats
Ireland in
Davis Cup

London, June 10.

Poland today qualified for the European Zone semi-final of the Davis Cup by beating Ireland in Warsaw by three matches to two in the third round, Warsaw Radio reported.

Poland will now meet the winners of the third round tie between Sweden and the Philippines.—Reuter.

County cricket:

Batsmen find runs
fairly hard to get

London, June 10.

Batsmen found runs fairly hard to get in the 10 first-class English cricket matches which began today, for although there were some fine bowling feats, only three players managed to reach a century.

The century-makers were all not out at the close. The Nottinghamshire batsman, Charles Harris, was at the wicket all day and hit the Hampshire bowling for 169 runs; Jack Dewes collected 149 runs for Cambridge University against the Free Foresters and Charles Palmer, of Leicestershire scored 140 runs against the County Championship leaders, Warwickshire.

Harris altogether batted six hours and hit one five and 27 fours; Dewes scored his second century in successive innings and at the close had batted four hours and 13 minutes and hit 17 fours while Palmer, in scoring his first century for Leicestershire, took three hours and 10 minutes and hit 10 boundaries.

The best bowling feat of the day came from the Northamptonshire medium-paced bowler, Albert Nutter, who thoroughly deserved his analysis of 21.4 overs, three maidens, 61 runs, seven wickets against Surrey.

Rolland Jenkins, the Worcester Test bowler, was in excellent form against Yorkshire. He bowled unchanged for four and a quarter hours and came out with the excellent figures of 42.1 overs, 10 maidens, 120 runs, eight wickets.

While Bill Edrich was playing such a fine innings for England in the Test match at Manchester, his youngest brother Brian, was taking four Somerset wickets for Kent for 45 runs.

In this match Leslie Todd, who has opened for Kent for many years, was playing his farewell match. He again opened the innings but was out for 10 runs.

Close of play scores
The following were the close of play scores today:
At Lords Middlesex 203 (Sharp 69, L. Compton 50). Lancashire 39 for no wicket.
At the Oval: Surrey 221 (McIntyre 84, Alec Bedser 66, Nutter 7 for 61). Northamptonshire 101 for four.

At Oxford: Derbyshire 205 (Hamer 61). Oxford University 60 for three.
At Cambridge: Free Foresters 74 (Warr five for 33, Walt five for 33). Cambridge University 303 for four (Dewes 149 not out).
At Gravesend: Somerset 250. Kent 104 for four.

At Worcester: Yorkshire 230 (Jenkins, right-arm leg-break, eight for 120). Worcester 71 for one.
At Harrogate: Essex 274. Sussex 115 for two (Smith 59 not out).
At Gloucester: Glamorgan 363 for seven. Gloucestershire to bat.

At Conville: Leicestershire 327 for seven. Warwickshire to bat.
At Nottingham: Nottingham 276 for eight. Hampshire to bat.—Reuter.

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